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OF THE

Director-General of Archæology



PART I, 1911-12

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Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology for the year 1911-12.

PART I.

1. Since my last Annual Report was issued, several radical changes have been introduced, under the orders of Government, into the form and scope of this publication. Changes in form
and scope of
report. Hitherto, the Report has been issued in two parts, the first of which has furnished a brief administrative statement of the year's work, while the second has been of a more scientific character, containing reviews of the Department's activities in the three fields of Conservation, Research and Epigraphy, supplemented by illustrated articles on the more important achievements of the year. This second part has amounted, as a rule, to some 250 quarto pages or more of letterpress with numerous plates and text illustrations, and it will be readily understood by any one acquainted with the Orient that some delay is inevitable in bringing out a lengthy report of this kind. For this reason I welcomed, in 1907, a suggestion put forward by the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society that I should contribute annually to its Journal a brief account of the chief discoveries made by my department in the course of the year. Six such contributions have been published since then, and, it is gratifying to learn, particularly in view of the generosity displayed by the Society over the illustration of these articles, that they have been widely and warmly appreciated by readers of the Journal. At a Conference of Orientalists, however, which was held at Simla in July 1911, exception was taken¹ by some of the members present to the appearance of departmental information in an English journal before it had been issued in India. On the same occasion, also, expression was given to the opinion that our Archæological Reports ought to be more widely circulated among scholars, and it was thought that the material contained in Part II of the Director-General's Report should be published in the form of separate memoirs, as soon as each was ready for the press, rather than in its present form. Prompted by these suggestions and in order to help towards a solution of the question which might be welcomed by Orientalists generally, Dr. Vogel, who was then officiating for me, sought the opinion of a number of leading scholars whose interest in Indian Archæology entitled their judgment to especial weight. On the subject of

¹ *Proceedings of the Conference of Orientalists*, page 39, para. 7 (a).

the proposed memoirs their replies were almost unanimous, nineteen out of twenty-two of the scholars consulted being strongly in favour of retaining the Annual Report, Part II, and equally strong in condemning the idea of detached memoirs. At the same time, some suggestions were offered by them for rendering these reports more useful and handy. Of these suggestions the most valuable were:—(1) that the summary of the Department's activities contained in Part I of the Report should be more detailed and complete; (2) that the epigraphical material now included in Part II might be more conveniently relegated to the *Epigraphia Indica* or *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*; (3) that the price of the Report might be reduced and its distribution increased; and (4) that the bulk and weight of the volume might be lessened. Acting on these ideas, Government has now decided that, for the future, Part I of the Report is to contain, besides other information of a purely administrative nature, an illustrated *resumé* of, at any rate, the most important achievements of the year, and that this *resumé* is to take the place of the summaries hitherto published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, as well as those contained in Part II of this Report. It has also been decided that Part I is to conform in size to Part II, of which it will now form the natural complement, and, moreover, that it is to be issued at such a price as will be within the means of the average student. Part II, on the other hand, is in future to consist only of a series of special articles which demand more elaborate treatment than can be accorded to them in Part I. Its bulk will thus be considerably reduced, and at the same time its weight will be still further lessened by confining the illustrations to full-page plates and printing the letterpress on light leadless paper.

2. It was hoped that these changes could be introduced into both parts of my Report for 1911-12, but owing to delays and difficulties that have occurred in the office of the Survey of India over the reproduction of the illustrations required for Part I, and the still further delays that would have intervened had the illustrations been subsequently sent for reproduction to England, it has been decided by the Government that, on this occasion, Part I of the Report is to be issued without illustrations.

3. The sum of Rs. 3,000 provided for conservation purposes in the Public Works Department budget of the North-West Frontier Province was spent almost entirely in continuing the clearance and conservation of the well-known Buddhist remains on the Takht-i-Bahi hills, where Sir Aurel Stein's operations were chiefly concerned with the southernmost ruins of the main site. The work of clearance here necessarily assumed an exploratory character and the chief discoveries attending it will be described later in the section of this report relating to exploration. Most striking among these discoveries were a series of bases in Court T 20, which still retained large portions of their friezes of fine stucco reliefs in excellent preservation. These friezes it was out of the question to remove to safe custody to a museum, and there was nothing for it, therefore, but to preserve them *in situ* by the erection of a roof over this part of the court. For the time being, a temporary shed has been put up, but arrangements have already been made with the Military Works Department for a more permanent roofing of reinforced concrete, which will extend over the greater part of the court and thus provide a convenient room for

conservation.
the Circle.

housing the many sculptures which have been discovered in this and other parts of the site and which it is undesirable to take to Peshawar. Fortunately, the position of this court, resting as it does on two sides on high retaining walls, is exceptionally well protected against damage from the neighbouring Pathan villagers.

4. No need arose of repairing any of the newly discovered shrines, but much care and labour was devoted by Sir Aurel Stein and the officers of the Military Works to preserve all the easement-like chambers situated to the west of the central stupa court as well as the dangerously decayed vaulting of the long covered staircase which descends under Court 20.

5. In the Northern Circle, the stimulus given by the Coronation Darbar at Northern Circle. Delhi and by the visit by Her Majesty the Queen to Agra resulted in exceptional activity being displayed in the preservation of monuments at these places. In the Delhi Fort, Mr. Sanderson was able to carry through almost to final completion the scheme of conservation which I had formulated as far back as 1902, and which had been steadily, though slowly, progressing since then, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Nicholls and the late Mr. Froude Tucker. As to the ancient buildings in this area, all the more important repairs that were necessary had already been executed, while from the gardens attached to them a variety of modern structures had been removed and almost the whole enclosure of the Hayat Baksh Garden reduced to its former level. The chief work, therefore, to be done during the year under review was to lay down green lawns over the area occupied by the old courtyards, to plant beds of flowering shrubs and trees to indicate the position of the ancient buildings demolished during the Mutiny, and to train up creepers over such ancient or modern walls as it was desirable to conceal. Besides these measures, it remained also to protect part of the river front of the Fort by a suitable railing, to repair the mutilated tank in front of the Rang Mahal and the central channel in the Shah Burj, to restore the fountains in the Hayat Baksh Garden and to carry out some other minor repairs to the Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, Shah Burj and Lahore Gate. Thanks to the liberality of the Punjab Government and to the interest taken in the scheme by H. H. Sir John Hewett, as President of the Delhi Darbar Committee, funds sufficient to provide for the execution of all these improvements were forthcoming and the works described were carried out successfully in a remarkably short space of time by Messrs. Bishambar Nath and Loeke, to whom with Mr. G. Sanderson much credit is due.

6. In addition to these undertakings in the Fort, precautionary measures were taken to safeguard the finial of Humayun's tomb, which appeared to be in a parlous condition, and repairs were also executed to the walls and bastions at Firozabad and to several edifices at the Quth, Purana Qila, and Isa Khan's Tomb. At the Quth, also, Mr. Sanderson embarked on a comprehensive scheme for laying out the archaeological area on its original lines, so that visitors may obtain a clear and connected idea of the whole of this interesting group of monuments. Of this scheme a full account is to be contributed to Part II of my report next year, when it is hoped that it will be advanced nearer to completion, and at present, therefore, I need say no more than that a good beginning has been made in recovering the

old plan of this historic site and in bringing to light a number of remains which have long been buried under ground.

7. In the Taj Mahal at Agra, a real and long-felt want has been supplied during the present year by the installation of electricity to provide for the lighting of the tomb and its approaches. The new installation has been connected up with the gold and silver lamp over the royal cenotaphs presented to the Taj by Lord Curzon, and also with the larger hanging lamp in the entrance gateway, which was constructed for me at the Lahore School of Art and which has been judged to be one of the most perfect pieces of brass work ever produced in India. These lamps were rightly designed to shed a dim, subdued light in harmony with their sacred surroundings, and care has been taken not to intensify the light which they previously gave. On the other hand, in the quadrangle in front of the tomb where visitors drive in and where their carriages are parked, a much more powerful light was needed, and to this end six standard lamps of brass resting on stone pedestals of Mughal design were erected to replace the dingy lamps which used to stand there. Parenthetically, it is worthy of remark that the bases of the cumbersome shafts which supported these lamps, had been taken from columns of the Kushana period which had no doubt been found at Muttra and possessed considerable archaeological value. They have now been restored to a more appropriate place in the Muttra Museum.

8. In the Agra Fort, a marked improvement was effected to the north of the Moti Masjid by the removal of a high bank of earth which obscured the north wall of the mosque and obstructed its drainage, and by the clearance of the old paved courtyard in the Akbari Mahal, which has recently been rescued from its use as a military prison and is gradually being denuded of its modern additions and repaired. The double-storeyed arcade on the east side of this Mahal has now been effectually conserved and thrown open, and a pumping installation has also been provided for supplying water to the new shrubberies and lawns which are to be laid down next year. As in the Fort gardens at Delhi, it is intended that shrubberies should mark the position of the old buildings which have ceased to exist, and that the unsightly modern walls visible from the courtyard of the Palace should be masked by harmless creepers, thus adding to the air of peacefulness and rest which now pervades these monuments. Other buildings in the neighbourhood of Agra to which further attention has been given, were the Chattri of Raja Jaswant Singh, the Tomb of Mariam at Sikandarah, which has now been finally freed from modern encumbrances, cleared of whitewash and vegetation and securely protected against further decay, and the Tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah, where an efficient pumping station has been installed for watering the gardens.

9. Elsewhere in the Northern Circle, the most important measures of conservation have been carried out at Lahore, Multan, Allahabad and Lucknow. At Lahore, the preservation of the Shish Mahal ceiling, which has been a source of much concern for some years past, has been finally completed with great care and skill on the part of the Public Works Department. From start to finish this work has been one of exceptional difficulty and the manner in which it has been carried through reflects the greatest credit upon the officers concerned. Further progress was also

made with the repairs to the causeways and paths around the Tomb of Jahangir, which have been in a sorry state for many years, and a start, too, was made with the laying out of the gardens around the Tomb of Nur Jahan, a task in which several Muhammadan rulers of India have evinced their interest by liberal contributions.

10. At Multan, the long deferred repairs to the Tomb of Rukn-i-'Alam, which I advocated as far back as 1907, have at length been taken in hand, cracks in the dome have been grouted, elamps fixed in the internal angles of the wooden ties, a quantity of loose tilework secured and the brickwork near the base of the edifice underpinned. Some much needed repairs were also effected at the tombs of Mai Pakdaman and Shams-i-Tabrez.

11. At Lucknow, the Nandan Mahal and Tomb of Ibrahim Chisti, two monuments of pure Mughal style which stand in pleasant contrast to the numerous erections of later date with which the city is disfigured, have been rescued from a sadly neglected condition, put into a proper state of repair, and freed from the crowd of modern structures which obscured their beauty, a sufficient space of ground around each of them being acquired and the houses on it demolished.

12. At Allahabad, the most important monument which continued to claim attention was the so-called Zenana building in the Fort. All the modern military additions have now been dismantled, and during the year the *chajjas* in both storeys and the parapet walls over them were reconstructed, as well as the *jali* balustrade on the ground floor. At the same time, the roof and the stucco on the walls were made secure against further decay and a considerable amount of white-wash and modern paint and tar removed from the old stone-work.

13. Of the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle there is little to be said. The refacing of the Dhamekh Tower at Sarnath, which has been alluded to in previous reports, was continued, and some very necessary structural repairs were effected to two of the smaller brick temples at Bahua and Tinduli in the Fatehpur District of the United Provinces. At Bahua, the south side of the temple has had to be largely rebuilt, and the roof strengthened by means of concrete terracing. At Tinduli, the work of reconstructing the spire and filling cracks in the masonry is still in progress.

14. It is a matter for much congratulation that the campaign of conservation work which has been in progress for so long at the two most famous centres of Muhammadan power in the Bombay Presidency, Ahmadabad and Bijapur, is now gradually drawing to a close, and that we can look forward at no very distant date to a great reduction in our expenditure at these places. At Ahmadabad, unfortunately, an unexpected calamity lately befell the mosque of Ahmad Shah through the subsidence and consequent bulging of its front façade, which the Public Works Department regarded as so dangerous as to necessitate the immediate erection of buttresses. As a temporary measure, these were constructed of brick and, I need hardly say, are sadly out of keeping with the time-worn beauty of the older masonry. It is hoped, however, that their permanent retention will not be necessary. Should it be so, they will be remodelled and faced with stone, in harmony with the general design of the building. At Bijapur, the most expensive estimates of the year were those concerned with the renewal of a row of corbel brackets on the south side

of the mosque attached to the Ibrahim Rauza, and with the reconstruction of the timber roof of the Asar Mahal. The latter undertaking proved to be attended by much difficulty, as the old beams of the ceiling had so far decayed as to be incapable of sustaining the weight of a new roof. The problem has been well solved by the construction of an independent roof on rolled steel joists, to which the old teakwood ceiling has been attached, after being thoroughly repaired.

15. Very different, unfortunately, from the state of these two cities is that of Champanir, which became the capital of the Gujarat kingdom towards the close of the 15th century. On the subject of the monuments of Champanir, I must dissent entirely from the opinion expressed by the Archaeological Superintendent of Western India in his last Provincial Report, from which it might be supposed that the Archaeological Department is quite contented with their present condition. It is true that approaches have been cut through the jungle to a few of the principal buildings, and that the Jami Masjid and a few other edifices (including the Patar Rauza, which has received attention during the past year) have been conserved as far as the funds from time to time available would permit. But, for the rest, the work of clearance and repair has scarcely yet begun, and it will be several years before it can be brought to completion and before we can feel satisfied that the monuments are structurally sound and efficiently protected against the further ravages of the jungle.

16. During my absence in England, certain structural repairs, which were being carried out on the advice of Mr. H. Cousens to the caves in Elephanta Island, became the subject of some adverse criticism in the press. Accordingly, I was instructed by the Government of India to visit Elephanta on my return from leave and to inspect the work that had been done there. The substance of the report which I subsequently submitted to the Government was to the effect that the repairs were mainly of a structural character and had been rendered necessary by the danger which threatened the roof of the Great Temple; that the work had been thoroughly well executed, though in one particular—namely, in the toning of the new masonry—it appeared to me a pity that the advice given by Mr. Cousens had not been more closely followed. Mr. Cousens had rightly advised that the new work should be *stained* to match the colour of the adjoining surfaces. Instead of this, a coat of paint mixed with other ingredients had been applied, which matched the old stone work well enough, but which, besides being more artificial, was likely to weather much less satisfactorily than a stain. It appeared to me a pity, also, that the four flights of steps leading to the shrine in the great temple had been restored by the Public Works Department. Apart from these defects, which were not irremediable, I considered that the repairs at Elephanta reflected much credit on the Public Works Department Officers responsible for them.

17. Of other works of conservation in the Bombay Presidency, the most noteworthy was that carried out in the Fort of Bassein, where six of the more important monuments are being freed of jungle and put into a good state of repair. While the clearing operations were in progress, an old epitaph was discovered near

the chancel of St. Joseph's Cathedral and a side chamber was brought to light in the same building with some interesting paintings on the soffit of its dome.

18. In the Madras Presidency, nearly two hundred monuments, in all, came **Southern Circle.** under repair, but there were relatively few of them which call for special notice. The most costly estimates were those concerned with the Achyutanarayanawami Temple and one of the Jain shrines to the south of the Pampapati Temple at Vijayanagar; with the fort at Siddhavattam, where jungle has been removed, the roof terracing of the main gate relaid and broken lintels supported; with the Sarangapani Temple at Kumbakonam, where materials have been collected for repairing the floors, beams, and joists in the entrance tower, said to be the loftiest in the whole Presidency; with the Dansborg Castle in Tranquebar, where much replastering has had to be done in order to protect the crumbling brickwork against erosion by the salt winds; with the small Fort which encloses the Great Temple at Tanjore, where a serious slip in the escarp wall had to be rebuilt; and with the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram, which is being safeguarded against the encroachment of the sea.

19. The wide-reaching scheme of conservation which is still going on among the vast remains of Vijayanagar, continues to be based mainly on the programme which I sketched out in my note of June 17th, 1903, though a number of additional measures are now being carried out on the advice of Messrs. Rea and Longhurst. Owing to the remoteness of these monuments from the beaten track, the exceptional unhealthiness of the district, and other causes, the task of carrying out this scheme has been far from easy, and it speaks well for the energy of the Public Works Department and the Local Archaeological Officers, that the work has made such excellent progress. The site of Vijayanagar is a very vast one and is teeming with ancient buildings, a large number of which are of great architectural value and invested with much historic interest. Their very multitude, however, coupled with the fact that they are too distant to be visited by many people, has demanded the exercise of very careful discretion, alike in selecting the monuments to be conserved and in deciding on the measures necessary for their preservation. To attempt to maintain any but the most important or to undertake more extensive repairs to them than are absolutely essential for their safety, is for financial reasons impracticable.

20. In the **Eastern Circle,** as in the Southern, the year has been mainly **Eastern Circle.** remarkable for the relatively large number of petty undertakings, only eleven estimates, including one for the preservation of Zoffany's altar piece in St. John's Church at Calcutta, having exceeded a sum of Rs. 1,000 each. With regard to this picture in St. John's Church, I may remark parenthetically that the comments made in the Archaeological Superintendent's report (p. 6) were written under a misapprehension. The cost of the work, which was of a very exceptional character, was met by a grant from Imperial funds, after consultation with the Officiating Director-General, and, inasmuch as the preservation of the picture involved no technical questions of architecture, it was not deemed necessary to refer the question to the Archaeological Assistant.

21. In this Circle, the Central Provinces administration still maintains the gene- **Central Provinces.** rous and active policy which was inaugurated nearly a decade ago by Sir John Miller.

In the Gavilgarh Fort at Chikalda, the efforts of the Public Works Department have been concentrated mainly on the Bara Darwaza and the Jami Masjid, round which the fallen debris has been sorted and stacked in readiness for the repair of the structure, which will be taken in hand next year. At the Fort at Ballarpur, a revetment wall has been constructed to prevent the erosion by the river floods of one of the bastions, and other structural repairs have been done to the fort walls at Chanda and Ballarpur. At Bheraghat, the stone statues set up round the compound of the Chaunsath Jogini Temple have been carefully sorted and pieced together by my Personal Assistant, Pandit Natesa Aiyar. At Tegowa, the small but priceless Gupta Temple of Kankali Devi is now in process of repair; and at Sirpur, the long and difficult task of conserving the fabric of the Lakshmana Temple has been carried through almost to completion. With regard to the last-mentioned undertaking, I drew the attention of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent to what appeared to me an error in the treatment of the old walls which flank the entrance to the temple and orders are now being issued for dismantling the modern brick and plaster work with which these walls have been capped. The fault, let me add, was in no way due to Mr. Blakiston, who has only recently taken charge of these monuments.

22. In Bengal itself, the Alwal Mosque at Fatehpur near Chittagong has been provided with a thatched roof and miscellaneous repairs have been executed to the mosque at Kusumbha, to the temple of Damodar at Suri, to the brick walls of the Lal Bagh Fort at Dacca, and to the mosque at Bagha in the Rajshahi District, where part of the carved façade has had to be rebuilt. At Buddipur in the Burdwan District, Mr. Blakiston reports that a sum of ₹1,187 has been spent by the District Revenue Board on the renovation of two small brick temples, and that the execution of the work has been fairly good, but that the modern Bengali domes which have been erected on the top of the temples will have to be dismantled again. It is much to be regretted that the advice of the Archaeological Department was not taken in this case before the work was carried out.

23. With the repartition of Bengal, the monuments of Gaur and Panduah have passed once more into the charge of the Presidency Government, who have every reason to congratulate themselves on the admirable way in which they have been tended by the Government of Eastern Bengal. The Subdivisional Officer of the Public Works Department, Abid Ali Khan, who has been stationed at Gaur and Panduah for several years past, has from the outset taken a most lively personal interest in the monuments committed to his charge and has handled their repair with a sympathy and discrimination which is only too rare in India.

24. In the Province of Bihar and Orissa, the compound wall of Alwal Khan's Tomb at Sassaram has been repaired at a cost of ₹2,017, a variety of minor works have been carried out among the temples of Bhubaneswar, and some further progress has been made with the task of removing the two Asoka columns at Rampurwa from the morasses into which they had sunk.

25. A gratifying and hopeful feature of archaeological activity in Burma is the lively interest in it, and especially in that part of it which relates to their sacred memorials, which the Burmese people are now displaying. During the year under report this interest was manifested in a most practical way by U Kan Ti, the

Yathegyi of Mandalay Hill, who, in co-operation with the descendants of the heir-apparent of King Mindon, collected public subscriptions to the extent of some Rs5,000 and repaired the Sandamani pagoda as well as four zayats and a covered causeway. U Kan Ti has also undertaken to erect, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, a suitable pagoda to enshrine the relics of the Buddha which were presented to Burma in March, 1910, and has already started repairing the 23 zayats in North Moat Road at a cost of Rs1,000 each, while another Burmese gentleman, U Po Tha, a well-known paddy broker and one of the Pagoda Trustees at Rangoon, has devoted nearly half a lakh of rupees to regilding the Kuthodaw Pagoda at the foot of the Mandalay Hill. Had it not been for this awakening of private enterprise, the year's record of conservation work in Burma would have been a singularly poor one; for the Local Administration was unable to provide more than Rs15,000 from its own resources, while Rs5,000 only was forthcoming from Imperial funds—a small amount, indeed, for the maintenance of all the national monuments of Burma! Archaeology, however, appears to be no worse off in this respect than the other branches of public works; for, while the estimates for archaeological undertakings which have been framed and are now awaiting funds amount to Rs88,381, the outstanding estimates for buildings, roads and similar projects aggregate as much as 113½ lakhs. In the present state of the finances of the country, it is calculated that a period of four years must elapse before funds for all these estimates can be found, and, accordingly, the Local Government has taken steps in the meantime to prevent the preparation of further estimates which may become half obsolete before they can be put in hand. Thus, for the moment, the archaeological outlook is anything but a bright one, though in the general burst of prosperity and affluence which India is now enjoying, there is every reason to hope that the Local Government will soon find itself in a position to embark once more on a more liberal programme.

26. Under sections 20 and 23 of the Ancient Monuments Act, action was taken by the Government of Burma to restrict excavations near the old Fort of Tabu in the Hanthawaddy District and in the Fort of Myodwin in the Tharrawaddy District; and, under section 3, a few monuments and ancient sites were declared protected in the Southern, Western and Northern Circles. Speaking generally, however, the Local Governments are still singularly slow to take advantage of the powers conferred on them by the Act. Thus, in the Bijapur District, Mr. Cousens recommended some years ago that 71 monuments should be declared protected, but, up to the present, action has been taken by the Bombay Government in the case of 12 only of them. The reason for this backwardness is not apparent. True, the Act has its limitations. It is of little avail as regards monuments in use for religious purposes; and it has been argued with some force, though not conclusively, that buildings in Government possession are, in theory, already sufficiently safeguarded by the provisions of section 426 of the Indian Penal Code. But, whatever the theoretical value of the Act may be, experience has shown that its application has invariably been followed in practice by eminently good results in safeguarding both monuments and buried sites against defacement or spoliation; while, on the other hand, it has never, so far as I am aware, given rise to any local friction or embarrassment.

27. For the catalogue of monuments in the Punjab, Dr. Francke took in hand the compilation of the materials collected by him in the Tibetan Hill Districts, and Mr. Sanderson made good progress among the Muhammadan monuments in and around Delhi, while Dr. Vogel's assistant, Pandit Hirananda, was busy in the Kangra and Kulu Districts. In Rajputana and Burma, on the other hand, the task of listing came temporarily to a standstill — in the one case pending the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent to succeed Mr. Bhandarkar, in the other owing to local reasons, which are fully explained in the report of the Provincial Superintendent. In Bengal, too, the work of listing proceeded less rapidly than had been hoped. In this circle, the revision of the lists published in 1895 had progressed very steadily up to the time of the late Dr. Bloch's death, much new material being collected by him. His successor, however, being new to the country, did not possess the knowledge necessary to continue the work and could not, in any case, have found any time to devote to it. Nothing, therefore, was done until Dr. Spooner took charge of the circle in September 1910. A report was then called for as to the precise state of the lists, and he was asked to formulate proposals for bringing their revision to completion. Dr. Spooner gave it as his opinion that if the new edition was to be free of the glaring defects of the old, it must be based entirely on personal inspection and that the classification of the monuments must in each case represent the judgment of one qualified observer instead of the varying opinions of many unqualified ones. Accordingly, he arranged with the Local Government to take up the work division by division and to issue each divisional list as soon as it was ready. This was in 1911, when I was on leave, and in the autumn of that year he made a start with the Tirhut Division, but soon found that the task he had set himself to perform was beyond his powers, the monuments being far too numerous for him to pay a personal visit to each. His *modus operandi* will now be modified and it is hoped that, with the help of an adequate staff of photographers, he will be able to save himself much unnecessary travelling and push on the work more expeditiously.

28. The lists, let it be said, which are now being compiled, are very different in character from those which were originally designed. At the time when the Government of India originally planned these lists, the main object was to take stock of the existing monuments of the country with a view to their preservation; and, no doubt, such a stock-taking was then desirable enough and even necessary. It is not so, however, any longer. Speaking generally, we now possess in our offices practically all the material which is requisite for formulating and carrying out a thoroughly comprehensive and effective campaign of conservation work, and I do not for a moment anticipate that the completion of these lists will make any appreciable difference to the work which we are now doing in this particular field. On the other hand, for purposes of archaeological and historical research the lists can undoubtedly be of great value, but their value in this respect is dependent on their being thoroughly reliable and, as far as practicable, exhaustive. Lists such as the Government issued in Bengal (and in a less measure, also, those of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad and the United Provinces) have proved to be so defective and wanting in accuracy, as to be almost worse than useless. For this reason the

lists which we are now preparing in Rajputana, the Punjab and elsewhere, are being designed on far more thorough and careful lines, and though their preparation is proportionately slow, it is hoped that the results will be of real and permanent value to scholars.

29. In the field of Exploration, Northern India, and particularly the Frontier Exploration Province, was well to the fore. In this Circle, the exploratory work effected divides itself into two periods. During the autumn months Mr. Hargreaves, who was officiating as Superintendent down to the close of 1911, continued the excavations at the Monastery mound adjoining the remains of Kanishka's *stupa* at Shah-ji-ki-Dheri near Peshawar. His excavations were confined chiefly to the east side of the *Shah-ji-ki-Dheri* mound facing the *stupa*, and brought to light extensive structural remains consisting of a line of massive brick pillars, walls and semi-circular foundations. They were found to occupy three distinct levels and to belong apparently to the main enclosure of the monastery, as it existed at successive periods. The remains prove clearly the considerable dimensions of the monastic building and throw light also on the chronology of the extant *stupa*, as the material and technique observed in the main wall of the latter were found to be identical with those of the structural remains which occupy the highest level of the monastic mound and therefore must be the latest. The ruins here buried are so extensive and the masses of *débris* covering them so great, that no clear idea can be hoped for of the interior buildings until excavations on a much larger scale, with corresponding sacrifices of time and money, can be undertaken. Then the find of a *rouleau* of sixteen White Hun coins in silver which Mr. Hargreaves made among the remains of the highest level is likely to prove of considerable chronological value.

30. The conservation work carried on simultaneously at Takht-i-Bahi enabled *Takht-i-Bahi*. Mr. Hargreaves to make a very interesting discovery in a large *débris*-covered court (T. XX) adjoining the main shrines to the south-west. Here, there came to light the remains of a large *stupa* base and two small ones, elaborately decorated with relief friezes in stucco, which, for the most part, have survived in excellent preservation. Amidst the rows of seated and standing Buddha figures filling most of the panels into which these friezes are divided, there appears on the south face of the large *stupa* base a relief group remarkable for its subject and very superior modelling, representing Kubera with his consort Hariti. Apart from a mass of fine Græco-Buddhist sculptures in stone and stucco, the clearing of this court yielded also interesting remains of six colossal standing Buddha figures in stucco, originally about 20' high; these had once occupied the massive wall still facing the court from the south. Towards the close of the year measures were sanctioned which will assure complete protection *in situ* to the fine relief friezes preserved on the *stupa* bases and to such of the sculptures as are not required for the Peshawar Museum. The excavations subsequently effected in the spring of 1912 disclosed two more chapel courts buried under *débris* and containing an abundance of interesting sculptural fragments, mainly of the best period of Gandhara art. In one of these smaller courts several niches had retained their relief panels quite undisturbed and still fastened against the wall.

31. Soon after assuming charge from Mr. Hargreaves, Sir A. Stein carried out a

prolonged tour of archaeological reconnaissance along the Peshawar-Swat border which enabled him to examine and survey extensive ruins of fortified ancient habitations in the valleys of Palai and Bazdarra, which had never before been visited by an archaeologist. "Definite evidence," says Sir Aurel, "was obtained of their dating back to the Buddhist period, together with a number of interesting observations which throw light on certain aspects of the physical and social conditions then prevailing." In the Palai valley and not far from the south foot of the Shahkot Pass leading into Swat, Sir Aurel traced a large and important Buddhist site known as *Butan*, which, he considers, is probably identical with the remains of the convent at which a tradition recorded by Hiuen Tsang localized the curious legend of the Rishi Ekasringa. Though some of its *stupas* and shrines had, previous to the occupation of Lower Swat, been exploited for sculptures, Sir Aurel found a number of mounds still untouched and awaiting systematic exploration. Information subsequently obtained by him led to the discovery of two intact Buddhist sites in tribal territory westwards, near the villages of Warter and Dobandai, and a little experimental digging at the former sufficed to bring to light Gandhara reliefs of remarkably good execution. Continuing the same tour within the Baizai tract, Sir Aurel was particularly gratified to find that, even within the administrative border, there remained Buddhist ruins which the irresponsible digging of a former period had either left untouched or only partially disturbed. A visit to the well known ruins of Jamal-garhi was attended by the discovery of a short Kharoshthi inscription, previously unobserved, on a slab of the pavement round the main *stupa*.

32. A subsequent rapid tour down the Indus enabled Sir Aurel Stein to make an exact survey of the ruins of Kafirkot situated below Bilot, at the southern foot of the Khasor range. Though locally well-known, these remains of a walled town of pre-Muhammadan date do not appear to have been previously described by a qualified archaeologist. The ruins of half-a-dozen richly decorated Hindu temples, which it contains, proved to be closely related in style to certain Hindu temples of the Salt Range, but far better preserved and partly of bigger proportions. The abundance of graceful ornamentation in these shrines shows many motifs directly derived from Gandhara art, the interior stucco decoration being singularly artistic, and all the more valuable in view of the rareness in India of early specimens of such decorative work in stucco. The importance of this material in the history of Orientalized Hellenistic art is now being recognized more and more. Incidentally, its survival in these temples affords striking proof of the remarkable dryness of the local climate, borne out also by other observations at the ruins. The temples cannot be dated much later than the 7th-8th century A.D.

Sahri-Bahlol.

33. The period from the second half of February to the close of March was devoted by Sir Aurel Stein to extensive digging operations at the site of Sahri-Bahlol, south of Tahkt-i-Bahi, the importance of which had been fully demonstrated by Dr. Spooner's successful excavation of two mounds containing remains of Buddhist shrines, in 1906-7 and 1910-11, respectively. The operations conducted this season with Sir Aurel Stein's characteristic energy resulted in the clearing of no less than six mounds within a radius of one mile from the central village of Sahri-Bahlol.

"All the mounds," writes the explorer, "proved to contain the remains of Buddhist places of worship, which had remained in more or less continuous occupation probably from the Kushana period down to that of the White Huns, in one instance even later. These remains have yielded up a great mass of interesting Gandhara sculptures and, in addition, antiquarian and chronological data of distinct importance for the history of the whole site. Here only a few of the most characteristic features can be briefly mentioned. At all mounds remains of monastic dwellings were found closely adjoining the ruined shrines or Viharas, which practically alone contained any sculptures. Whereas, in the case of the dwellings, the plan of at least the principal quarters could always be traced with ease by massive foundations or plinths in Gandhara masonry, the walls which once sheltered the shrines, with their *stupas* and profusion of images have almost everywhere disappeared. Cumulative evidence points to these sanctuaries in the plains having ordinarily been sheltered by mere structures of timber, with wattle added in the side walls. This unsubstantial superstructure accounts for the scanty cover of earth or debris, below which the sculptures were ordinarily found as well as for the confusion in which the latter mostly turned up whether intact or injured.

34. "There are thus no definite architectural indications as to the periods from which the shrines originally dated or the changes they subsequently underwent. Fortunately, the sculptures in stone and stucco which at three of the shrines were particularly abundant, together with coin finds, throw a good deal of light on these questions. At the two mounds (*C, D*) south of the village, statues and reliefs manifestly belonging to an epoch when the skill and traditions of the best period of Gandhara art were still alive, were found mingling with sculptures of an unmistakably decadent type. In full agreement with this, the coins found there ranged from a remarkably fresh-looking piece of Azes to types associated with the "Later Indo-Seythian" rulers. At the ruins north and north-west of the village the sculptures generally exhibited varying degrees of artistic decadence. At one shrine (*E*) there was definite evidence of the occupation having continued down to the period when Hindu worship had taken the place of Buddhism, in fact down to the times of the Hindu Shahis of Kabul.

35. "The process of long-continued worship lingering to decay was documented by very instructive evidence apart from the great diversity in date and merit among the sculptural remains. At several ruins platforms decorated in stucco, which had originally served as bases for small *stupas* or *viharas*, had been utilized at a later period as places of deposit for miscellaneous statues and reliefs. Among the statues ranged round them there were often found pieces which bore marks of injuries received previous to their deposition. Clearly, those later worshippers had collected here not merely artistic products of their own day, but also sculptural remains of earlier origin rescued from shrines already in ruin. There is reason to believe that the shrines had undergone repeated periods of decay and destruction long before the Muhammadan conquest.

36. "The most valuable result of these excavations consists in the large collection of sculptures recovered. Of their quantity, some idea may be conveyed by the fact that those held sufficiently interesting for reproduction in the inventory

of photographs rapidly taken on the spot, number over 1,300, and that the pieces selected for removal to the Peshawar Museum made up heavy loads for fourteen bullock carts. All classes of Gandhara art work in sculpture are represented, from remains of colossal images in stone or stucco to delicate relievo carvings from miniature *stupas*, etc. It is impossible to find space here for even the briefest enumeration of pieces possessing special iconographic or artistic interest. It must suffice to mention that among the relievo panels there are, besides many fine representations of well-known scenes, others which show novel subjects still awaiting identification, and that the collection of statues of all sizes comprises, by the side of the familiar multitude of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, also several realistically treated figures of donors and a well-preserved image of a four-armed goddess, unmistakeably Hindu in character. The latter find is all the more remarkable because it comes from shrine C, which appears to be the oldest in foundation and was certainly abandoned within what we are accustomed to consider the Buddhist period of Gandhara. Of miscellaneous finds, reference can be made here only to a large number of pottery fragments from C bearing Kharoshthi inscriptions in ink and to a variety of cinerary urns discovered at other mounds."

itra.

37. Though not productive of such prolific finds as those made by Sir Aurel Stein and Mr. Hargreaves on the Frontier, the explorations conducted under Dr. Vogel's guidance in the Northern Circle were attended with results which have already attracted wide interest in India. I refer, in particular, to the discovery of an image of the Emperor Kanishka and of two other Kushana princes which was made on an ancient Buddhist site near Mat, 7 miles north of Muttra. The exploration of this site was strongly advocated by me some years ago, after an examination of it which I had made in company with Dr. Vogel, but local difficulties arose which proved insurmountable for the time being, and it was not until the spring of 1912, that arrangements could be made for putting the work in hand. Since then it has made rapid progress under the assiduous care of Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, who was placed in charge of the operations with one of my former trained assistants, Babu J. N. Dey, to help him.

38. The statue of Kanishka was one of the first objects to be recovered by the Pandit, being found actually protruding from the ground. It is 5'4" in height, including a shallow base, and is probably, therefore, a life-size representation of the Emperor. The head and arms, unfortunately, are lost; but, for the rest, the statue is well-preserved and affords a valuable illustration of the Indo-Seythian costume, as well as a striking example of the art of the period. The decorative details on the weapons and dress are worked out with exceptional elaboration and testify to the care which the artist must have expended on this work. On the other hand, the modelling of the figure is stiff and lifeless to a degree, closely resembling in this respect the effigies of Kanishka preserved on his coins and on the relie casket discovered near Peshawar in 1909. In this connexion, let me recall my remarks on the decadent quality of the art exhibited on that casket and the conclusion to which I was led by this and other considerations that the finer Gandhara sculpture was anterior to Kanishka. This conclusion is strikingly borne out by this new discovery. The identity of the figure, it remains to say, is established beyond doubt by a

Brahmi inscription of the early Kushana epoch, incised in clear-cut letters across the body :—*Mahārājā rājātirājā dēvaputrō Kānishkō* “The king, the king of kings His Majesty Kanishka”.¹

39. As regards the other two statues of Kushana princes found on the Mat site, Dr. Vogel writes as follows :—“ One is a colossal image of a king seated on a throne, the total height of the sculpture, which was found broken in two, being 6'10". The head and lefthand are lost and the lower fragment is much damaged, both the knees being broken. The king is seated in the European fashion on a throne or *simhasana*, supported by a pair of lions, one on each side. Only the front portion of these lion figures is shown, the rest being concealed under an embroidered cloth hanging down from the throne seat. The right hand, which is raised in front of the breast, evidently held a sword or sceptre, remnants of the hilt being still traceable. The broken left hand apparently rested on the scabbard laid across the knees. The enthroned monarch wears a long-sleeved tunic with richly embroidered borders which run down the breast in a double band and are also visible on both sides of the throne, where the garment is spread over the seat. The tunic is dotted over with little rosettes, perhaps indicating that the material was a thin muslin or silk. The ornaments are few, consisting only of a torque round the neck and a thin bracelet round the right wrist. Here also a remarkable feature is the heavy top boots, which in the present instance are embellished with a vertical band worked in a vine pattern. Both feet are placed on a low footstool which is decorated in front and at both sides with a repeat of stars, the front being mostly obliterated.

40. “ On the top of the pedestal between the feet of the image is an inscription in four lines, which I read as follows :—

- (1) *Mahārājā rājātirājā dēvaputrō.*
- (2) *Kushāṇaputr[ō Shāhi Vamataksha]masya*
- (3) *Bakanapatina Hu dēvakula[m]kārīta[m]*
- (4) *ārāmō pushkari [ri] udapāna[m] cha sahadā-thēna.*

The inscription is too fragmentary to admit of a complete translation. Its purport, however, is clearly the record of a donation to a temple of a garden (or convent), a tank and a well (or cistern). The donor's name is unfortunately lost. It stood evidently in the third line and is immediately preceded by the word *bakanapatina* which seems to indicate some title, the meaning of which I cannot explain. The first and second line contain the titles usually found in connexion with the names of Kushan kings, namely *Mahārājā rājātirājā dēvaputrō Kushāṇaputrō shāhi*. The use of the term *Kushāṇaputrō* is of particular interest and seems to indicate, as Mr. F. W. Thomas has pointed out, that *Kushāṇa* is a dynasty, not an ethnic name. The word *Shāhi*, which is indistinct, is evidently followed by the personal name of the Kushana king represented by the image. Unfortunately this part of the inscription is damaged to such an extent that it is impossible to read the name with certainty. From what remains of the lettering it appears to be *Vamata-kshamasya*, but only the last two *aksharas* are distinct. So much is certain that it is not any of the names of Kushan princes known to history. It will be noticed that,

¹ The spelling *Kānishka* with long *ā* in the first syllable deserves notice. The inscription on the umbrella post of Sarnath (Ep. Ind., VIII, 176) has *Kānīshkasya*.

whereas the preceding titles are in the Nominative, the personal name of the king is in the Genitive case. It would, therefore, seem that the *bakanapati* (whose name apparently begins with Huma) was an official serving under the Kushan king mentioned in the first half of the inscription.

41. "The third figure is a torso, 4' high and carved in the round, evidently belonging to a standing image. Like the two already described, it is dressed in a tunic and must have worn leather top-boots. Across the breast and along the lower border, the tunic is adorned with a broad band in imitation of embroidery. Most remarkable in this sculpture is the beautiful belt, consisting of a series of plaques, partly square and round, each decorated with a peculiar ornament. Of those in front, the round ones show the Triton or fish-god, well-known from contemporaneous sculpture, and the square ones a horseman wearing a high cap and carrying a mace or lance over his shoulder. Round the neck we notice a thin torque. The figure evidently had a sword fastened by means of a hanger, still extant, which is slung round the right hip, so that the sword must have hung down on the left thigh. Of the weapon itself only some traces remain, from which it may perhaps be conjectured that the figure clasped the hilt with his left hand. The position of the right hand it is impossible to determine, but, evidently, it was free from the body, as, on this side, the torso does not show any break. On the lower portion of the robe there is a fragmentary inscription. Only four *aksharas* are preserved, of which the fourth is indistinct. I read them: *Mastana.....* The first *akshara* has an unusual shape and is perhaps to be read *α*."

42. Together with these three portrait statues, the unique character of which will, I hope, justify the somewhat lengthy description given of them, there was found also the lower half of a standing Bodhisattva, life-sized and accompanied by a Yaksha or dwarf at his right side. The figure is carved in the round and shows a close resemblance to the Bodhisattva statues erected by Friar Bala at Sarnath and Sravasti, an exceptional feature, however, in this case being a lion carved on the back of the sculpture. It will be remembered that the Bodhisattva at Sarnath has a lion figure between its feet, and Dr. Vogel conjectures that there, as well as in the present instance, the lion indicates that the statue is of Sakyasimha "The lion among the Sakyas."

43. As to the character of the remains among which these sculptures were unearthed, they appear to be those of a temple of Kushan date, of which part of the plinth only remains supported on cell-like foundations. But of this more will be said in my next report, when the excavations now in progress have advanced further.

44. Another site where some useful digging was carried out by Pandit Radha Krishna under Dr. Vogel's supervision, was the Katra mound within the city of Muttra. Judging by the finds that have from time to time been made there the spot must have been occupied in the early centuries of the Christian era by a Buddhist settlement, on the ruins of which was subsequently erected the Hindu Temple of Kesab Dev, of which the travellers Bernier, Tavernier and Manucci speak. Later on, this temple, in turn, was destroyed by order of Aurangzeb, and on its foundations was raised the mosque which now crowns the summit of the mound, and from the cloistered enclosure of which the place has taken its name of Katra. Some experimental dig-

ging at this spot was done in 1896 by Dr. Führer, who gave a circumstantial account of the finding of a Buddhist *stupa* with a procession path around, and, on a stone slab belonging to the pavement of the *pradakshina*, an inscription, recording the erection of the *stupa* in *samvat* 76 by the Kushana king Vasushka. This important record, which Dr. Führer purported to have found, was not, unfortunately, published by him, and since the discovery of the Isapur sacrificial pillar, there seemed good reason to doubt if it had ever existed. This doubt, I regret to say, has now been turned into a certainty by Pandit Radha Krishna's excavations. The structural character of the *stupa* described by Dr. Führer proves to be such as to preclude its being assigned to an earlier date than the 6th century A.D., while of the procession path and its red stone pavement not a trace exists. A stone causeway was found, it is true, but at a much higher level, having been constructed long after the *stupa* had fallen to decay. Moreover, this causeway is straight, not circular, and is referable to the 12th or 13th century A.D., not to the days of the Kushanas.

45. In the course of these excavations numerous sculptured fragments came to light, but mostly of a late date and consisting apparently, in the main, of decorative pieces from the Kesab Dev temple. Among the earlier finds one only calls for notice, *viz*: a broken Jain image with a fragmentary inscription in Brahmi of the Kushana period, which Dr. Vogel reads:—

[Śā]khātō vācha[kasya] Āryya Rī[shi]dāsasya nirvarttanā rakasya bhāṭṭi-dāmāsya....

46. At Kasia, the systematic excavations carried on for several years by Dr. Vogel Kasia. were continued by Pandit Hirananda, who devoted himself mainly to the clearance of the monasteries which had been but partly exhumed during the previous field season. Among the smaller finds made by the Pandit were a number of clay seals of the Gupta period bearing the device of the Buddha's coffin between two sal trees, and the legend *Śrī-Mahā parinirvāṇa viḥārē* "In the illustrious monastery of the Great Decease" below. These seals, which were produced from different dies and belong to different periods, add a fresh link to the chain of evidence which support the identification of the modern Kasia with the ancient Kusinara. Another strong link in the same chain has also been furnished by the copper-plate recovered last year from the central *stupa* at Kasia, which, together with the Temple of the dying Buddha, forms the nucleus of the group of buildings locally known as Matha Kuarka Kot. A remarkable feature of this plate is that only the first line of the record is engraved in the metal, the rest being written in ink, and the corrosion which the plate had suffered seemed at first to preclude the possibility of the inscription being deciphered. Thanks, however, to the combined efforts of Dr. Hoernle and Mr. Pargiter and to careful chemical treatment, the whole record has now been rendered legible, with what results will appear from the following extract of a letter from Dr. Hoernle. "It now appears," he writes, "that the copper-plate is inscribed in ink or rather in a sort of enamel paint with the identical Nidana-sutra which was discovered some years ago, inscribed on some burnt brick tablets, found at Gopalpur in the Gorakhpur District. With regard to the latter, I may refer to the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1896, pp. 99 ff. A photograph of one of the bricks is shown on p. 123 of Professor Rhys David's *Buddhist India*.

It would seem that, at first, an attempt had been made to get the writing incised on the copper-plate, but as the incisor's work was found to be unsatisfactory, it was not continued beyond the first line; and the plate was deposited in the *stupa* with the remainder of the writing undisturbed. Fortunately, the enamel paint of the writing acted as a protective against the rust or patina which came to overlay the surface of the plate, and to corrode the unpainted metallic portion of it. This was discovered by Mr. Pargiter, who succeeded in removing the cover of rust from the underlying painted inscription, which then appeared, in most places, in a still remarkably good condition. The inscription covers only one side of the plate. At the end of the *Nidana-sutra* is added the donor's name with a benediction, and the whole closes with the words:—*nirvāṇa-chaityē tāmra-paṭṭa iti.*"

47. These concluding words lend strong support to the view that the main Buddhist site of Kasia was correctly identified by General Cunningham as the traditional spot of Buddha's Nirvana. It is true that, as Dr. Vogel remarks, *à la rigueur*, the term *nirvana-chaitya* might be applied to any *stupa* belonging to a Nirvana Temple and that, without the mention of Kusinagara (Pali *Kusinara*), the copper-plate does not afford conclusive proof of the correctness of Cunningham's identification. I agree, however, with him in thinking that the simple indication of the sanctuary as *nirvana-chaitya* seems to render it more than probable that not a Nirvana shrine is meant, but the particular *stupa* erected on the very spot where the Buddha was supposed to have entered Nirvana.

48. Another small find of interest made by Pandit Hirananda in the course of last winter's excavations was a broken half of a terra-cotta figure, apparently of a "goddess of plenty," with two male attendants or worshippers seated at her feet. This fragment was found to the north of the central (or Nirvana) group of monuments, and it is significant that, on this part of the site, also numerous specimens of crude female figures of pottery have turned up, while some of the clay-sealings mentioned above exhibit the effigy of a woman, probably a goddess, surrounded by children. These finds have suggested to Dr. Vogel that on the Kasia site there once existed, side by side with the great temple of Buddha's Nirvana, the shrine of some local deity, apparently a "goddess of plenty," whose worship possibly went back to pre-Buddhist times and who very likely counted among her votaries many of the women folk of the neighbourhood. In support of this conjecture Dr. Vogel points to the analogy afforded in Burma, where we often find the lofty gilded Pagodas of "the true Law" overshadowing some humble shrine of the local *Nat*, who appears to the simple villagers a more familiar and approachable protector than the silent Buddha who vanished into Nirvana so many centuries ago.

Basarh.

49. In the Eastern Circle, Dr. Spooner resumed the experimental digging in the citadel at Basarh—the ancient Vaisali—which had been begun in 1903-4 by the late Dr. Bloch. Dr. Spooner's operations were directed mainly to opening up the ground between his predecessor's trenches on the south-west side of the site and to examining the north-eastern quarter by a series of trial pits. In the former area a network of walls was revealed resembling those exposed by Dr. Bloch and belonging, apparently, to different ages, but not as yet susceptible, according to Dr. Spooner, of any clear definition. In his new excavations, however, Dr. Spooner was able to

penetrate to a considerably lower level than his predecessor, and was rewarded by finding that the lower strata continued to yield a plentiful supply of minor antiquities, among which inscribed seals, pottery and occasional figurines predominated.

50. In the north-eastern quarter there was not time to carry down his digging so deep or to make so thorough an examination of the ground as could be wished, but the relatively superior nature of the finds from this portion of the site affords, in Dr. Spooner's opinion, good reason for assuming that the settlement here was of a somewhat higher class than that to the south, and his impression is strong that the royal residence was located in this part of the site. A singularly interesting sealing found in one of the trial pits here bears three archaic symbols of the type familiar from punch-marked coins and an inscription in the early Brahmi characters of the 2nd or 3rd century B. C. Dr. Spooner proposes to read it:—*Vesāli anusambyānaka Takāre*, meaning "The Vaisali patrol, Takara," i.e., a seal of the metropolitan police of Vaisali, at one of its outlying stations. This interpretation, however, is tentative only, and may eventually have to be modified.

51. The whole series of sealings collected by Dr. Spooner numbers nearly 250, showing 150 different types. The majority are small private seals, presenting a variety of devices, some of which possess considerable artistic merit. There are also a few official and temple seals of more general interest. The collection of ceramic wares also is a large and representative one, and having been made and registered with scrupulous accuracy, should prove a valuable addition to our existing materials in determining the evolution of pottery in this part of India. The terracotta figurines, too, though few in number, include some unique types of the Sunga or earlier periods, among which some winged figures are especially interesting.

52. Mr. Taw Sein Ko's explorations at Hmawza and Pagan in Burma have resulted in several discoveries of an unusual kind, of which the following may here be mentioned:—At the Payagyi Pagoda, Hmawza, two funeral urns of stone with early Pyu legends; at Peikthanomyo and Pyudaik in the same place, three pairs of stone troughs, which the finder suggests were used for religious purposes; at the Bawbawgyi Pagoda, an inscription in Pali of the 5th or 6th century A.D. and the interesting votive tablet referred to on p. 28 below; and at the Eastern Petleik Pagoda at Pagan, a series of terracotta plaques analogous to those found a few years ago at the Western Petleik Pagoda, but affording new data for determining the probable age of both series as well as the character of the religious and artistic influences prevailing at the period. Of these finds, by far the most important is the pair of cinerary urns first mentioned, which were found side by side at a distance of 210 feet to the south of the Payagyi Pagoda. These urns are of different sizes, the larger measuring 3' 1½", the smaller 2' 1" in height. The larger appeared to have been rifled before, for it contained nothing but red earth, while the smaller contained white pebbles, bone, ash and red earth. The Pyu inscriptions on the urns have been subjected to a critical examination by Mr. C. O. Blagden, Mr. Venkayya, and M. Duroiselle, and though their complete interpretation is yet uncertain, one important deduction seems to emerge from a consideration of these records together with others previously discovered in the same script, namely, that the "Pyu" language, to quote Mr. Taw Sein Ko, "was the language of the district of Prome,

Hmawza and
Pagan.

and the language in which the ruling chiefs of that region had their funeral epitaphs set up. In other words, prior to 1000 A.D., there was between the Talaing States of the Delta and the Tenasserim side on the one hand, and the Burmese State of Pagan on the other, a third intervening nation with its centre at Prome, which was neither Burmese nor Talaing, but probably distantly related to the Burmese and representing an earlier wave of Tibeto-Burman immigration from the north." Whatever the ethnic origin of the Pyu race, the affinities between the Pyu and ancient Telugu scripts afford fresh evidence of the influence exerted by Southern India on the culture of Lower Burma, while the archaic character of the Pyu alphabet suggests that Indian civilization may have reached Prome as early as the 2nd or 3rd century A.D.¹

53. Thus these newly found records enable us to lift yet another corner of the veil which hides the early history of Burma. Half a dozen years ago nothing certain was known of the Burmese civilization prior to the 11th century A.D. or of the foreign influences which helped to mould it; and though popular legend told of an ancient kingdom at Prome, there was nothing to show that the legend rested on any substantial basis of fact. Thanks to Mr. Taw Sein Ko's investigations, we now know that such a kingdom did in reality exist. We know, too, that the Pali canon was introduced into Burma as early as the 5th century of our era; and we know also that two strong streams of Indian influence must have flowed into Burma from the north and south of the Peninsula bringing with them the Buddhism of the Mahayana and Hinayana schools as well as Brahmanical Hinduism, together with the languages associated with them. Such facts as these may seem bare and colourless, but their significance is apparent, and Mr. Taw Sein Ko is to be congratulated on laying the first foundations on which the ultimate edifice of his country's history during this early period will be reared.

54. In concluding this resumé of the exploratory work of my Department, it remains to notice an interesting discovery made by Mr. Bhandarkar in Jodhpur State in Rajputana. This was a memorial stone of the famous Siya-ji, the founder of the ruling family of Jodhpur. The sculptures on it represent a warrior on horseback trampling on an enemy, with a woman in front with folded hands. Below these sculptures is an inscription dated Samvat 1330, Kartika vadi, 12 Somavare, corresponding to A.D. 1273, when Rathod Siha, son of Seta Kavara, is said to have died. Assuming that this record is authentic, this date is an important one for the early history of the ruling Jodhpur family. "The chronicles of Jodhpur," says Mr. Bhandarkar, "represent the founder to be a grandson of the celebrated Jayachandra, king of Kanauj, and at the same time give V. S. 1196 = A.D. 1139, as the date of his exile into Marwar. Both these things cannot possibly harmonise with each other, because Jayachandra fell in battle with Shihab-ud-din in A.D. 1193, i.e., 54 years later than the date assigned by the chronicles to Siya-ji's flight. There was thus only one alternative left, *viz.*, either to accept the date of the chronicles for Siya-ji and consider his connection with Jayachandra's family to be a mere fiction, or to accept the latter as a fact and reject the date. As to myself, long before this inscription was found, I was inclined in

¹Cf. Provincial Report for the year 1911-12, p. 11.

favour of the latter alternative, because Siya-ji's descent from Jayaachandra has been mentioned in no less early an authority than the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, which was composed in the 16th century. Similarly, as we have seen above, an inscription dated V. S. 1686 and found in the temple of Ranekhodji, at Nagar, speaks of Siha as Suriya-bansi and Kanojiya-Rathoda. These two authorities had left no doubt in my mind as to Siya-ji having belonged to the family of Jayaachandra, and I was for pushing the date of Siya-ji's flight later than A.D. 1193, when Jayaachandra died fighting with the Ghori emperor. My view has now been placed beyond all doubt by the new inscription which gives V. S. 1330=A.D. 1273, as the date of Siya-ji's death. Thus between the deaths of Jayaachandra and Siya-ji we have an interval of 80 years, which is exactly the one we might expect, considering that they were grandfather and grandson. The memorial stone of Siya-ji, found at Bithu, has now been removed to the Tawarikh Mahkma, Jodhpur."

55. As a separate administrative report on the Archaeological Section of the Museums and minor antiquities. Indian Museum has already been submitted by me to the Trustees and is reprinted below in Appendix E, I need say no more regarding this museum than that the hopes of improvement which were entertained from its transfer to the care of the Director-General have already been fully justified not only by the more rapid development and more efficient organisation of its collections, but by the more liberal expenditure now devoted to it.

56. As to other local museums, it is gratifying to state that the steady and systematic progress that has been made during the last decade in all those institutions with which the Archaeological Department has been directly connected, has been well sustained during the year under review. The Peshawar Museum had its accommodation increased by the addition to it of the lower side galleries of the Victoria Memorial Hall, which has been suitably furnished and utilised for the display of the collections of sculptures from Sahri-Bahlol, Takht-i-Bahi, and Shah-ji-ki-Dheri. This museum has from its start been under the exclusive control of the Archaeological Superintendent of the Frontier Circle in the capacity of Honorary Curator, and it is a pleasure to record that as a direct result of his expert management, it is now relatively superior in point of educational value to any other archaeological institution in India. In the Lahore Museum, arrangements have been made for the preparation by Mr. Hargreaves and Mr. R. B. Whitehead, respectively, of exhaustive catalogues of the sculptures and coins. Similarly, in the Madras Museum, Mr. Rea has been placed on special duty to carry out the long deferred task of cataloguing and labelling the collections from Amaravati and elsewhere. At Delhi, the local museum has been transferred from the Naqqar Khana to the Mumtaz Mahal, where ample space was available for the loan collection brought together at the time of the Imperial Darbar, and where there will be plenty of room for the development of the permanent collection, which is bound to grow apace in the new Capital City. In the United Provinces, the Museum at Lucknow, which had been removed from the old Lal Baradari buildings to the Canning Hall in March 1910, and organised on more scientific lines, has been provided with an expert archaeologist as Curator, and steps have also been taken by

the Local Government to place the museum at Muttra on a better footing by taking it over from the Municipality and sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for its upkeep.

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ns.

57. In the matter of the collection of antiquities also, the Archaeological Department has a good record to show for the past year. The Imperial Museum has been enriched by the collection of sealings, terracottas, potteries, coins and other objects excavated by me at Bhita, by a share of the antiquities brought back from Central Asia by Sir Aurel Stein and from Western Tibet by Dr. Francke, by some particularly fine sculptures from Hallebid which were presented at my suggestion by the Mysore Darbar, and by a variety of tiles, paintings and images acquired by purchase from the Nepal and Tibetan regions. For the Madras Museum were secured, thanks mainly to the exertions of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, five sets of inscribed copper-plates relating to the dynasties of the Pallavas, the Nayakas of Madura, the Setupatis of Ramnad and the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. To the Poona collection, which is being formed as a nucleus for the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay, were presented eight interesting old portraits obtained at Gwalior. At the Ajmer Museum was deposited an inscription of the Chauhan King, Haviraya, dated Samvat 1251, a somewhat fragmentary Jain record antedating anything of its kind yet discovered in the Ajmer district, and a number of images of Lakulisa, Varaha, Baladeva, Santinatha, Surya, Kubera, Vishnu, Buddha, etc. The Muttra Museum, already full to overflowing with the splendid series of local sculptures purchased largely by the Director General through the medium of Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, was still further enriched by the unique statues from Mat described above, and by more than 50 other stone sculptures and brass objects; and, in the same Province, the Lucknow Museum came in for the gold objects unearthed by me at Bhita, for some gold rings from Muttra and for six copper plates of Chandradeva of Kanauj; while the little museum in the Taj at Agra received a series of 13 valuable old drawings of buildings in and around Agra, which were acquired by me in England. Four of the same series, relating to buildings at Delhi, were placed in the Fort Museum there, together with 25 portraits of Mughal and Sikh celebrities and some excellent specimens of ancient armour presented by Mr. Imre Schwaiger. For the Lahore Museum were acquired—partly from the Imperial, partly from the Provincial funds—an exceptionally fine and, in many respects, unique series of Græco-Bactrian coins collected by Mr. Bleazby, an interesting Gandhara relief and a number of copper-gilt and brass statuettes, banners and other objects from Tibet. Finally, to the Peshawar Museum was sent a large array of Gandhara sculptures recovered during Mr. Hargreaves' and Sir Aurel Stein's excavations, as well as a gold casket, and some gems and beads from Takht-i-Bahi.

Treasure Trove.

58. In addition to the above acquisitions, various antiquities consisting mainly of coins were secured under the law of Treasure Trove. Most important among the individual finds was a hoard of 2,409 silver coins of the Kshatrappa kings discovered near Survaria in the Banswara State of Mewar, which has not yet been exhaustively examined but is said by the Superintendent of the Ajmer Museum to contain coins of Damasena, Vijayasena, Yashadama and others. Another

large hoard from the Gujranwala District of the Punjab comprised 893 Mughal rupees, including a number of rare and hitherto unpublished mints of the later Mughal Emperors; while another find made in the South Canara District contained 101 'pagodas' and 225 half pagodas, the majority of which were struck by Devaraya, Krishnaraya, Achyutaraya, and Sadasivaraya of the Vijayanagara Dynasty.

59. Apart from the coins, the most noteworthy treasures which came into the possession of Government under the Act were five exquisitely worked metal images of Vishnu, unearthed in a field in the Gaibandha Sub-division of the Rangpur District, of Bengal, 43 stone images of Siva, Vishnu, Subramanya, Brahma, Ganesa, Garuda and other deities found in the North Arcot, Anantapur, and Guntur Districts, and several bronze figures and figurines from other parts of the southern Presidency.

60. Apropos of the Treasure Trove Act, I am glad to say that new rules to regulate the official procedure under the Act were issued during the year by the Government of Bengal. The rules previously in force did not make any specific mention of cases of treasure not consisting of coins, and no machinery existed for the proper examination of such finds. The new rules lay down that, in cases where treasure not consisting of coins is found, timely notice shall be sent by the Local Officer to the Archaeological Superintendent, who is to be afforded an opportunity of inspecting the treasure and advising Government as to the desirability of its acquisition.

61. For the following summary of the epigraphical work accomplished during the year I am indebted to the late Mr. V. Venkayya and to Dr. Horovitz, the Government Epigraphists. "The earliest inscription brought to light during the last field season is perhaps the Brahmi epigraph discovered in the Southern Circle at Karungalakkudi in the Madura District. Mr. Krishna Sastri has, at my request, sent me a photograph and an impression of the record which I have tentatively read *B[thcha]ya-ura Ariti (or vi) kha[n]nā pā[rebbhi]* 'the *pārebbhi* (?) of Ari[ti]khan of B[thcha]ya-ūr. What *pārebbhi* (in case the reading is correct) denotes, I do not know. The record may be assigned roughly to the 2nd century B.C. None of the Brahmi inscriptions discovered so far in the Tamil country mentions any king, and this circumstance deprives them of the importance to which they would otherwise be entitled. The language of these records seems to be Dravidian with an occasional admixture of Pali, just as in later times we have Sanskrit freely intermixed in Dravidian inscriptions. In earlier times, Pali words appear to have been used. These Brahmi inscriptions are of very great importance for Dravidian philology. But, as we have no literature extant in the dialect of these records, it is only comparative study that could lead to a proper elucidation of them. An exhaustive survey must be made of the Madura and Tinnevely districts and all the available Brahmi inscriptions copied and collated. It will then be possible to decipher and interpret them correctly and to draw definite conclusions from them.

62. "In the Frontier Circle, Sir M. Aurel Stein has found two Kharoshthi inscriptions. The first belongs to the Kushana period and is incised on one of the slabs of stone belonging to the pavement round the main stupa at Jamalgarhi

excavated by General Cunningham in 1877. The other is engraved on a small pedestal also from the ruins of Jamalgarhi, purchased from a cultivator of the neighbouring village. It complements another fragment obtained from the same place about 5 years ago and now preserved in the Peshawar Museum.

63. "The excavations at Sahri-Bahlol brought to light a considerable quantity of potsherds bearing Kharoshthi characters in ink found near the monastic quarters of mound C. All the fragments show the type of the Kushana period. Some Kharoshthi potsherds were found also at mound D, while H yielded a small clay seal impression bearing the name *Varma* in Brahmi characters of about the 5th century A.D.

64. "In the Northern Circle, a number of Kushana inscriptions have been discovered in the vicinity of Mathura, of which an account is given elsewhere in this Report. The additions to the Epigraphical section of the Lucknow Museum consist of six inscribed copper plates and an inscribed white marble slab. The latter bears a Persian inscription which records that twelve lac copper-coins (dam), pearls, jewels and two swords were deposited in the underground chamber of a Shish-Mahal in the 2nd regnal year of a king whose name is not mentioned. The six copper-plates contain two documents of the reign of the Gahadavala king Chandradeva of Kanauj. They are dated in V.S. 1150 and 1156 respectively and register gifts of a number of villages to Brahmanas. The second inscription reduces the interval between the latest date of Chandradeva and the earliest of his successor Madanapala to 4 years.

65. "In the Western Circle, nineteen inscriptions were copied by Mr. Bhandarkar in the course of the year. One of these is the record of the Chalukya king Mangalisa, carved on a stone column which was found originally in the village of Mahakuta, but which is now preserved in front of the Naqqar Khana Museum at Bijapur. The epigraph has been edited by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XIX, page 16. Another inscription which deserves to be noticed comes from Nalatrad. It is dated in the Saka year 1422, the Siddhartin Samvatsara, corresponding to A.D. 1499-1500. It registers two agreements, (1) by a chief whose name appears to be Bajamujapati Vadeyaru to a number of merchants and agriculturists of Mahmudavad and (2) apparently by the same chief to Gangarsa Nayaka and other Kanarese people. At the end it is said that a certain Sivenayaka Vaderu, son of Siddhaya Vaderu, got the agreement made.

66. "Besides these, an interesting discovery was made in what is known as the Guard room near the citadel gateway at Bijapur. The nine pillars by which the room is supported bear inscriptions of an early date at their base. One of these records in Kanarese has been copied and deciphered. It belongs to the Western Chalukya dynasty and mentions the names of Vikramaditya and his son Mallikarjuna. It further contains a long description of Bhayila Dandanatha, an officer of State during that period. An account of the Bithu memorial stone of Siya-ji, the founder of the ruling family of Jodhpur, which was also examined in the present year, will be found on page 20 above.

67. "In Bengal, a copper-plate grant of the Sena dynasty has been brought to light. It belongs to Mr. G. A. Schumacher of Messrs. Bird & Co., Calcutta, who very kindly lent it to me for examination. It is dated during the reign

of the Sena king Vijayasena and in the year 31, and records the gift of some land by his queen Vilasadevi in the village of Bhattavada in the district of Khadi included in the Paundravardhana-bhukti. The grant was made at Vikramapura on the occasion of a lunar eclipse, when Vilasadevi made the gift known as *kanakatlapurusha*, i.e., weighing (herself) against gold and distributing it among Brahmanas.

68. "Mr. Rakhal Das Banerji of the Indian Museum reports the discovery (1) of a Sanskrit fragmentary inscription in characters of the 12th or 13th century A.D. mentioning a king named Chandrasena, and (2) of an image of the Bodhisattva Padmapani, with a votive inscription recording its erection by a resident of Rajagriha in the 42nd year of the reign of Ramapala of Bengal. The former was found on the wall of a masjid near Mangalkot in the Burdwan District and the latter at Chandimau in the Patna District. Mr. Banerji has also found two Arabic inscriptions, one dated in A.H. 916 during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Hussain Shah of Bengal, and the other in A.H. 1065 during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan I.

69. "In the Southern Circle, an incomplete copper-plate inscription of the later Pallavas has been brought to light during the period under review. It belongs to Mr. Narayanaswami Aiyar of the Madras City Police and was discovered while digging a foundation in the village of Tandandottam (Tanjore District) about 100 years ago. The inscription is partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil. The donor is Nandivarman, son of Hiranyavarman. The latter is said to have been born *again* for the welfare of the earth, and may be identified with Dantivarman, father of Nandivarman III. In this case, Dantivarman must also have borne the surname Hiranyavarman. The Tamil portion is dated in the 58th year of Ko-Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman and registers a gift of land to a number of poor Brahmanas who were virtuous. The alphabet and the high regnal year show that the King is identical with the Ganga-Pallava king Ko-Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman, who is known to have reigned not less than 62 years.

70. "Mr. Krishna Sastri has copied a stone inscription of Nandivarma-Maharaja, one of Vijaya-Kampavarman and two of Aparajita. The first was, according to Mr. Krishna Sastri, a descendant of the Pallava king Dantivarma-Maharaja of the Triplicane inscription, while the other two were Ganga-Pallavas.

71. "Of the Chola records copied during the year, one (in archaic characters) found at Tillasthanam in the Tanjore District deserves to be noticed. It is dated during the reign of the Chola king Rajakesarivarman, who claims to have overrun Tondai-nadu (*i.e.*, the ancient Pallava territory). We know from the Tiruvalangadu plates that Aditya I conquered the Pallava king Aparajita and annexed his territory. The Tillasthanam inscription may therefore be ascribed to Aditya I. Mention is also made in it of a Chera king named Sthanu Ravi, who was evidently a contemporary of the Chola king. Thus we get the approximate period of a Chera king named Sthanu Ravi. Whether this king is identical with his namesake who was the donor of the Kottayam plates, remains doubtful.* The name Sthanu Ravi does not figure in the Namakal plates of Vira-Chola which give a short but

* Mr. Krishna Sastri tentatively identifies Sthanu Ravi with Kokkandan Ravi of an inscription found at Vellalur. The names do not, however, warrant such an identification.

incomplete genealogy of the Kerala kings.* The Chola prince Anaimerrunjinan also called Abhimanabhushana, mentioned in an inscription of Parantaka I from Kumbhakonam, has probably to be identified with Rajaditya, who according to the Atakur inscription, died on the back of an elephant.

72. "In an inscription of the Chola king Aditya II reference is made to a new school of philosophy expounded by Prabhakara. Prabhakara was the guru of Salikanatha, quoted by Chitsukha, who in his turn quotes Suresvara. The reference in the Chola inscription gives us an idea of Prabhakara's approximate time. The initial date for the Chola king Uttama-Chola obtained in 1908 is confirmed by three records of his reign which furnish astronomical details.

73. "Of the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, a new copper-plate has been secured from Guntur. This plate introduces a hitherto unknown Chalukya prince named Bhima-Salukki as the younger brother of Narendramrigaraja-Vijayaditya II (A.D. 799-843). Another younger brother of the king, named Nripa-Rudra, is known to us from a copper-plate grant published by Dr. Hultzsch. Here he figures as the *dutaka* and claims to be descended from the Haihaya race. From this fact Dr. Fleet has concluded that he must have been a half-brother of Vijayaditya II. Bhima-Salukki was, on the other hand, opposed to Vijayaditya II, and had to be conquered by him before the latter could secure possession of the Vengi-mandala.

74. "Mr. Krishna Sastri mentions a Saluva inscription giving the genealogy of the dynasty for seven generations which differs from that furnished by the Devulapalle plates and by Telugu literature. It records that Narasingaraya, son of Mangi III, consecrated the Madhavarayanasvamin temple at Gorantla in Saka 1276. This Narasinga might possibly be an unknown son of Saluva-Mangi, who was a military officer under the Vijayanagara prince Kampana-Udaiyar about Saka-Samvat 1285.

75. "That Adayapalam in the North Arcot District was the birth-place of the famous Saiva philosopher Appaya Dikshita, who flourished in the 16th century, is well known. The village was examined by a member of Mr. Krishna Sastri's staff during the last field season and a stone inscription was found. It is dated in Saka-Samvat 1504, and mentions Chinna-Bomma Nayaka as the patron of the philosopher. It is here claimed for Appaya Dikshita that he revived the Saiva form of Advaitism propounded in the commentary of Srikantha-Sivacharya.

76. "Three copper-plates were brought to me at Vizianagram where I broke journey on my return to Simla *via* Calcutta. They now belong to Mr. G. Ramadas, B.A., of the Vizagapatam College, who found them at Andhavaram near Chicacole. One of them is an archaic epigraph belonging to the reign of a Kalinga king (*Kalingadhipati*), whose name has not yet been satisfactorily made out. His capital was Vijaya-Pishtapura, the modern Pithapuram in the Godavari District. He claims to have adorned the family of Madhava and called himself Vasisthikutra. The king's name is probably Saktivarman, as this name is found on the seal. The date of the inscription is the *Samvatsara trayodasa*, which is evidently the regnal

* See my *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1905-1906*. Part II, paragraph 32.

year of the King. The second copper-plate inscription belongs to a Kalinga king (*Kalingadhipati*) named Maharajomavarman. It is dated from Vijaya-Simbapura, and the King bears the epithet *bappa-pada-bhaktah*. It is dated in Samvat 9, i.e., the regnal year 9 of the King. The third is dated in the reign of the Maharaja Devendravarman, son of Gunarnava. The king is said to have been the forehead ornament of the spotless family of the Gangas, and to have acquired the sovereignty of all Kalinga by the sharp edge of his own sword. The grant is dated in the year 195, on the fifth day of the dark half of Sravana. The record mentions Sri-Madanarikura Palava (i.e., Pallava) who was the son of Matriehandra and belonged to the family of Apurvanata of Erandapali. The Chieacole plates of Devendravarman, son of Gunarnava, mention another son of Matriehandra of the same family, named Pallavaehandra. The mention of Erandapali is also important, as it enables us to locate Erandapalla and its ruler Damana, mentioned in the Allahabad pillar inscription of the Gupta king Samudragupta.

77. "The epigraphical finds of the Burma Circle during the last field season consist of (1) a fragmentary inscription in Pali found at the Bawbawgyi Pagoda at Hmawza of about the 5th or 6th century A.D., (2) two funeral urns in stone with Pyu inscriptions found at the Payagyi Pagoda, Hmawza, (3) a Pyu inscription at Amarapura, and (4) a votive tablet found at the Bawbawgyi Pagoda, Hmawza. The writing on the last has been tentatively read by me: *Maehchakadānapati Vigaharājā-srī*.—If this reading be correct, Maehchakadana must have been the name of some locality, town, province or kingdom. Mr. Taw Sein Ko says that both Maehchakadana and its king Vigaha-raja appear to be foreign to Burma.

78. On this subject M. Duroiselle remarks:—"The difficulty of understanding rightly this line lies in the very word *Maehchakadana*. It sounds very strange as the name of a town, province or kingdom. Had it been found in the Jataka stories, where such epithets are frequent, it would have most probably referred to a natural or artificial piece of water in which, during the hot season, and when the water was nearly dried up, some charitable soul would have caused water to be poured to save the life of the fishes, and this person would be the Maehchakadana-pati. The custom still prevails in Burma, and I have myself seen it done in Tennaserim. Were the inscription not in Nagari, which points to its being Sanskrit, there is not a word that might not also be in Pali, except *Sri*, and even the latter was used extensively in Pali inscriptions found in Burma; in which case *Maehchhakadana* would have referred to a natural or artificial pond, in which fishes were spared the agonies of a slow death in the hot thick mud.

79. "Besides the above-named records there was found at the East Petleik pagoda, Pagan, four inscribed terracotta votive tablets of about the 11th century A.D. One of them bears the familiar Buddhist creed *Ye dharma*, etc., while another contains the legend *Jah Sri A[n]iruddha-devasya*. The remaining two are too much mutilated to yield any valuable information."

80. As regards Moslem inscriptions, Dr. Horovitz writes:—"The greater part of the year under report was devoted to revising and completing the materials collected for my 'List of the published Muhammadan inscriptions of India' and to seeing it through the press. The list, which has since been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-*

Moslem
inscriptions.

Moslemica, contains a summary of 1,249 inscriptions, ranging from 589 A.H., (the year in which Qutbuddin Aybak conquered Delhi) to 1274 A.H. (=1857 A.D.). In the introduction some of the more important aspects, that lend interest to the study of Muhammadan epigraphy in India, have been dwelt on.

81. "The list was meant as a *prolegomenon* to a systematic publication of the Muhammadan inscriptions. In the case of the pre-Mughal period and of the independent dynasties, it would seem advisable to publish together, as far as possible, all the inscriptions belonging to *one* king or *one* local dynasty ; while for the Mughal period a geographical arrangement seems preferable. This rule will be adhered to as far as possible, although there may be cases in which it will have to be modified and in which a blending of chronological and geographical principles will have to be resorted to. A beginning has been made with the inscriptions of Dhar and Mandu, the seats of the Malwa kings. One of these inscriptions has been published by Professor Ghulam Yazdani. It is to be found on 'Abdullah Shah Changanal's tomb at Dhar and contains a curious account of the conversion of Raja Bhoj. All the other inscriptions, thirty in number, have been published by M. Zafar Hasan, most of whose time was taken up with this work during 1911. One of the inscriptions deserves special notice, as it shows that Mahmud Tughlaq was already king of Delhi in 795 A.H., whilst our chronicles assert that he ascended the throne in 796.

82. "Since January 1912, I began to work out materials for articles dealing with the inscriptions of the first Sultans of Delhi. In 1910, I had been supplied with photographs of the inscriptions of the Qutb Minar at Delhi and of the Arhai din-ka Jhonpra at Ajmer. These were transcribed and, with a view to collecting further materials belonging to the reigns of the first kings of Delhi, M. Zafar Hasan was deputed to visit the following places, from which he brought impressions: Manglaur, Garhmuktesar, Budaon, Sahaswan, Alapur, Sakit, Shamsabad and Rapri. I now intend publishing in the next issue of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* (a) the inscriptions of the Qutb Minar, the Quwwat-al Islam Mosque and adjacent buildings at Delhi, (b) the inscriptions of the Arhai-din-ka Jhonpra at Ajmer, (c) all the other inscriptions, so far known to exist, that belong to the reigns of Muhammad Ibn Sam, Qutbuddin Aybak and Iltutmish. The work of preparing these three articles falls partly within the year under report.

83. "Since January 1912, M. Zafar Hasan has been chiefly busy with preparing the materials for a complete edition of the inscriptions of Ahmedabad, of many of which he had taken impressions in 1910. These impressions, along with the facsimiles already published in various volumes, will serve as a basis for the new edition, which, it is hoped, will be complete by April next.

84. "I re-examined the impressions supplied to me, of the inscription on the so-called alms-bowl of Buddha at Qandahar early in 1912; the results have been embodied in an article to be published shortly in the Annual Report. The inscription has nothing whatsoever to do with Buddha, but sets forth the details of a pious endowment made in favour of the tomb of a Muhammadan saint, and the mosque and Madrasa connected with it.

85. "Articles were received from M. Muhammad Shuaib dealing with inscriptions from Jhunjana, Kaithal, Lucknow and Palwal; these were revised by me and

returned to the author, who has since given them their final shape. They will be published in due course, as soon as space can be found in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

86. "Photographs or impressions were received also of inscriptions from the Peshawar Museum, Raichur and Dacca. The Peshawar inscription, which refers to some buildings, bears the date 243 A.H., and is therefore the oldest Muhammadan inscription so far known in India, but unfortunately only very little of it can be read from the impression received; possibly the study of the original will lead to more satisfactory results.

87. "The Raichur inscription refers to the erection of the Qadiriya tower, which, it says, was begun in the year 1027 during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Adilshah and was finished during the reign of Muhammad Adilshah. The inscription was written in the year 1029. It is hoped to publish it later on.

88. "The inscription from the Tomb of Bibi Pari at Dacca is fragmentary. It has nothing to do with the tomb, but refers to repairs made at a bridge and is without date. It was published some time ago in a pamphlet 'Notes on the antiquities of Dacca' by Sayid Aulad Hasan, but the text given there is not quite correct. This inscription also will be published later on."

89. In April, 1911, Dr. Vogel, then Officiating Director-General, visited Lahore ^{Tours.} and Peshawar mainly for the purpose of inspecting the museums there, and, during the following November and December, he was present in Delhi in order to supervise the organisation of the exhibition held in the Mumtaz Mahal in connexion with the Imperial Durbar. In January, after brief visits to Sarnath, Lucknow, Lauriya Nandangarh, Basarh and Bakhra, he proceeded to Calcutta and there devoted himself to arranging the exhibits in the new gallery of the Imperial Museum in anticipation of Their Majesties' visit. Thence he went to Madras *via* Bhuvanesvar, Puri and Konarak, to attend the triennial session of the Museums' Conference. From Madras he took ship to Burma and visited Rangoon, Pagan, Mandalay and Pegu, eventually handing over charge to me on his return to Rangoon on the 10th February. My own tours during the succeeding seven weeks embraced visits to Elephanta, Agra, Bankipore, Calcutta, Sarnath, Delhi, Muttra, Dhar and Mandu. Owing to pressure of editorial work, Mr. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist, was forced to curtail his touring and was able to visit only Madras, Ootacamund, Vellore, Rajamundry, Vizianagram, Bhuvanesvar, Khandagiri, Udayagiri, Dhauli, Calcutta and Etawah.

90. The following publications were issued during the year:—

Publications.

(1) Annual Report of the Director-General, Part I, for the years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11; and, Part II, for the year 1907-08; (2) Provincial Reports for the Southern, Western, Eastern, Northern, Frontier and Burma Circles, as well as the Epigraphical report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, Southern Circle; (3) *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X, Parts V and VI, with an appendix by Prof. Lüders, containing a "List of Brahmi Inscriptions from the earliest Times"; and volume XI, Part I; (4) *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1909-10; (5) *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Part I; (6) *Supplement to the Catalogue of Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*; (7) *Guide to the*

Buddhist Ruins at Sarnath; (8) *Guide to the Antiquities in Elephanta Island*, and (9) Supplements I and II to the Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Director-General.

91. Of the above publications a special tribute deserves to be paid to Dr. Vogel's volume on the *Antiquities of Chamba State*, in which he has embodied the results of long and arduous researches, extending over a period of nearly ten years. As to the merits and scholarship of Dr. Vogel's monograph it is enough to say that it is, perhaps, the finest volume of its kind that has yet been produced in the Archaeological Department and may well serve as a model for similar works in future.

brary.

92. 605 new volumes including periodicals were added to my library in the course of the year, of which 122 were obtained in exchange for our own publications and 12 as presents. Noteworthy among the new additions was a set of the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* (38 volumes), the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th edition), and the volumes of the *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics* which have been issued up to date. The new accessions have been duly entered in the card catalogue of authors' name, and a catalogue *raisonnée* of them has been printed as a supplement to the existing one.

otographs.

93. In pursuance of the system which I inaugurated two years ago of exchanging representative photographs with Archaeological Departments and societies in other Eastern countries, a collection of 338 and 256 prints, respectively, were forwarded to the Director of the French School at Hanoi, and to the Director of Archaeology, Java. 537 prints were sold to the public, while 3,510 prints were prepared partly for record in my own office and partly for the India Office, Indian Museum, and the Archaeological Superintendents of various circles.

ersonnel.

94. Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Northern Circle, continued to officiate as Director-General until February 10th, 1912, when I returned from furlough and took charge at Bombay. On the same date Pandit Hirananda Sastri, who had held charge of the current duties of Dr. Vogel's office, reverted to his substantive post as the latter's assistant. Mr. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist, took privilege leave for two months from the 18th July 1911 and Mr. Krishna Sastri was appointed to officiate for him, the latter's place being filled by his assistant Mr. Venkoba Row. In the Frontier Circle, Mr. Hargreaves continued to officiate as Superintendent until the 26th December, 1911, when Sir Aurel Stein returned from England and resumed charge. On the 16th August, 1911, Mr. Longhurst vacated his post in the Western Circle on being appointed Additional Superintendent in Madras and was succeeded by Mr. Bhandarkar, on probation. On the 1st November, 1911, the services of Pandit Daya Ram Sahni were transferred to the United Provinces Government, who had appointed him Curator of the Provincial Museum at Lucknow and, in consequence, Babu Rakhal Das Banerji, my Excavation Assistant, was promoted *sub. pro tem.* to Pandit Daya Ram's place and Pandit V. Natesa Aiyar, who was on temporary duty in the Nagpur Museum, was appointed to succeed Babu Banerji.

Scholarships.

95. Mr. M. B. Garde, B.A., of the Deccan College, Poona, was selected for the Government of India Sanskrit scholarship in August, 1911, *vice* Pandit V. Natesa

Aiyar, who was appointed Archæological Assistant in the Nagpur Museum. Maulvi Zafar Hasan, the Arabic and Persian scholar, completed the third year of his training on the 31st January, 1912, and was granted a further extension for another year on the same stipend.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Director-General of Archæology.

APPENDIX A.

Special grant-in-aid.—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments was further supplemented by Rs12,000, making a total of Rs1,12,000-0-0 in all. The following allotments were made :—

	R	a.	p.
Madras	5,000	0	0
Bombay	10,150	0	0
Bengal	5,500	0	0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4,339	0	0
United Provinces	20,628	0	0
Punjab	24,000	0	0
Burma	5,000	0	0
Central Provinces	2,800	0	0
North-West Frontier Province	2,000	0	0
Indian Museum	5,884	15	6
Loan Exhibition, Delhi	4,000	0	0
Library	5,000	0	0
Antiquities	11,000	0	0
Excavations	5,000	0	0
Mr. Hargreaves' deputation	1,000	0	0
Publication of Portfolio of Labore Tiles	676	11	0
Unallotted	21	5	6
TOTAL	1,12,000	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department for the year 1911-12.

	R
Southern Circle { Archaeology	33,418
Western Circle. { Epigraphy	14,782
Eastern Circle	18,827
Northern Circle { Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monu-	27,877
Frontier Circle { ments	12,955
Burma Circle { Superintendent, Muhammadan and British	19,387
Director-General of Archaeology and Government Epigraphist for	17,626
India	24,448
	46,955
TOTAL	2,16,225

Expenditure on conservation and excavation including grants-in-aid from Imperial revenues.

	R
Madras	37,805
Bombay	30,815
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa { Conservation	15,142
Eastern Bengal and Assam { Excavation	3,122
Central Provinces	10,427
United Provinces { Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	11,497
Punjab	14,752
Ajmir	69,461
Burma	1,653
North-West Frontier Province { Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	1,32,918
	278
	18,652
	3,000
	5,999
TOTAL	3,55,521

APPENDIX B.—*contd.**Special charges.*

	R
Library	5,000
Antiquities	5,015
Mr. Francke's deputation	1,500
Mr. Hargreaves' deputation	1,000
Indian Museum fittings	15,238
Director General's Annual Report	3,069
Epigraphia Indica	600
Other Archæological publications	2,960
TOTAL	34,382

APPENDIX C.

Drawings and photographs prepared by the Department.

DRAWINGS.

Southern Circle	{ Archæology	3
	{ Epigraphy	12
Western Circle		3
Eastern Circle		14
Northern Circle	{ Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	16
	{ Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments	33
Burma Circle		45
Frontier Circle		26
Director-General of Archæology		5 (inked in)
TOTAL		157

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Southern Circle	{ Archæology	386
	{ Epigraphy	33
Western Circle		138
Eastern Circle		237
Northern Circle	{ Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	113
	{ Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments	1,057
Burma Circle		91
Frontier Circle		500
Director-General of Archæology		376
TOTAL		2,931

APPENDIX D.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director-General of Archaeology during 1911-12.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
1	Delhi Fort.	Mumtaz Mahall, from north-west	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
2	"	Ditto from west	"
3	"	Diwan-i-khass, from south-west (before repair)	"
4	"	Ditto ditto with garden (after repair)	"
5	"	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
6	"	Rang Mahall, from west	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
7	"	Hira Mahall, from south-west	"
8	"	Hayat Bakhsh garden	"
9	"	Sawan, from south-west	"
10	"	Ditto, from south-east	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
11	"	Bhadon, from north-west	"
12	"	Shah Burj, from south	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
13	"	Ditto, from south-east	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
14	"	Muthamman (Saman) Burj, from east	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
15	"	Diwan-i-'amm, from west	"
16	"	Ditto ditto	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
17	"	Bela bridge, from south-west	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
18	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Collection of 14 sabres. A. 1 P.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
19	"	Coat of mail, straight swords, dagger, guptis, and shield. A. 2-8.	"
20	"	Daggers, bows, arrows, sabres, straight sword, and scabbard. A. 9-16 and A. 18-27A.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
21	"	Dagger, bow, arrows, coat of mail, spiked steel cap, and Afghan knife. A. 17 and A. 28-30.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
22	"	Black velvet helmet, quilted coat, and sabre. A. 31-2 and A. 34.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
23	"	Cavalry pistols, sabre blade, dagger, straight swords, coat of mail, shield, dagger-stick, quiver, arrows, and arm-guard. A. 35-44.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
24	"	Cavalry pistols, quiver, arrows, straight swords, and sabres. A. 44-55	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
25	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Spears, etc. A. 57-61	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
26	"	Ditto. A. 62-77	"
27	"	Sabres, straight swords, and dagger. A. 78-88	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
28	"	Daggers. A. 57, A. 89, and A. 116	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
29	"	Sabres and straight sword. A. 90-8	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
30	"	Saddle, Bridle, Martingale and Crupper. A. 105 D-G	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
31	"	Straight sword. Sabres and Shield. A. 107-15	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
32	"	Gauntlet-sword, chain-mail gauntlets with arm-pieces, helmet with hood of mail, battle-axes, and protected shield. A. 117-128	"
33	"	Dagger-crutch, eight-bladed mace, battle-axes, and coat of mail. A. 130-134	"
34	"	Quilted coat, powder-horns, bullet-pouches, match-cords, and gauntlet-sword. A. 135-137	"
35	"	Gauntlet-sword, etc. A. 137	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
36	"	Powder-horns, etc., gauntlet-sword, straight sword, and matchlock. A. 136a-139	"
37	"	Straight sword, match-lock, spear-head, and dagger. A. 138-147	"
38	"	Spearheads. A. 141-142, and A. 146-147	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
39	"	Leather belt. A. 149	"
40	"	War-maces, panjals, and shield. A. 150-150A.	"
41	"	Quilted coat and helmet embroidered. A. 151	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
42	"	Daggers and sheaths. A. 152-157	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
43	"	Ditto ditto A. 158-160a.	"
44	"	Sabres and straight sword. A. 161-164 and A. 173	"
45	"	Daggers with sheaths: A. 165-172	"
46	"	Sabres. A. 174-179	"
47	"	Sabres inlaid with gold and silver. A. 179 and A. 181	"
48	"	Sabres and a matchlock gun. A. 180-184	"
49	"	Sabres. A. 185-188A.	"

* The numbers marked with an asterisk are specimens of the art of calligraphy.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
74*	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	<i>Farman</i> of Shah Alam. A. 280 front	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
75*	"	" " " back	"
76*	"	" " A. 281 front	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
77*	"	" " " back	"
78*	"	Copy of a <i>forman</i> of Akbar Shah, son of Shah Alam. A. 284 front	"
79*	"	" back " " " " " " " " " " " "	"
80*	"	" A. 290 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"
81*	"	" A. 293 " " " " " " " " " " " "	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
82*	"	Letter from Bahadur Shah II to Queen Victoria. A. 296 .	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
83*	"	Mir Ali-al-katib's "Counsels of Lukman," the last lines of Sadi's <i>Bostan</i> , and a Qatah of Muhammad Darvesh in praise of Shah Jahan. A. 298, 300 and 307 .	"
84*	"	Quatrains of Mir Imad and Abd-ur-rahim and Abd-ur- rashid's Qatah in praise of Prophet Muhammad. A. 301-303	"
85*	"	A Qatah by Mir Ali Alkatib, a quatrain by Mir Imad and Qatahs by Abd-ur-rashid and Prince Dara Shikoh. A. 298, A. 299, 305, 306	"
86*	"	Aneecdote of Imam Zafar, Qatah by Muhammad Arif, quatrain by Hafiz Nurullah, and Qatah by Mir Panja-kash. A. 308-309, A. 313, and A. 315 .	"
87*	"	Quatrains by Muhammad Afzal and Hafiz Muhammad Ali, Karima of Sadi and two mashqs of Mir Panjah- kash. A. 311-312, A. 314, A. 318-319	"
88*	"	Book of Takhtis by Mir Panjah-kash. A. 317 .	"
89*	"	Quatrain by Mir Panjah-kash and a farewell address, Qatah and quatrain by Aga Mirza. A. 316 and A. 320- 322	"
90*	"	Gulistan of Sadi (illustrated) and a Qatah by Ibad-ullah Ijaz Raqam Khan. A. 324 and 326	"
91*	"	Madad Ali's karima. A. 325	"

* The numbers marked with an asterisk are specimens of the art of calligraphy.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
92*	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Black velvet helmet and quilted coat. A. 31-32 . . .	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
93*	"	Two specimens of khatt-i-gulzar. A. 327-328 . . .	"
94*	"	Two specimens of khatt-i-gulzar and Qatah and quatrain by Bahadur Shah II, and by Prince Fateh-ul-mulk, A. 327-328 and A. 331-332	"
95*	"	Qatah by Bahadur Shah II, Mashq by Prince Dara Bakht, and quatrain by Prince Fateh-ul-mulk. A. 329- 330 and A. 332	"
96*	"	Karima by Aga Mirza and Qatah by Bahadur Shah II. A. 323 and 331	"
97*	"	Specimen of Khatt-i-Makus, an elephant fight, and Kifayat Khan's laudatory address to Shah Jahan. A. 333- 334 and A. 336	"
98	"	An elephant fight. A. 334	"
99*	"	One of the sayings of Muhammad written by Ismat-ullah, a petition by Murid Khan and the Toshah-i-Uqba. A. 335, A. 337, and A. 339	"
100*	"	The Toshah-i-Uqba. A. 338	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
101*	"	A book given by Zinath Mahal, wife of Bahadur Shah II, to Captain Angelo during the Mutiny. A. 343a.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
102	"	Three poison-plates and a plate of jade. A. 347-349 and A. 353	"
103	"	Three poison-plates. A. 350-352	"
104	"	Old Persian enamelled terracotta, inscribed. A. 361	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
105	"	Turban of Shah Jahan. A. 372	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
106	"	Marble unguent box. A. 378	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
107	"	Walking sticks used by Bahadur Shah II. A. 379-380	"
108	"	Charm of white jade used by Shah Jahan, circlet of China, priming and powder horns of white jade, pen and ink case and jade handle of fly-whisk. A. 374 and A. 381- 385	"
109	"	Chinese watch, dagger-sheath, jade spoons and vase, hooqqah stand and stand of incense burner. A. 387-388, A. 391, A. 393 and A. 396-398	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
110	"	Glass tankards. A. 391-395	"

* The numbers marked with an asterisk are specimens of the art of calligraphy.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
111	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition.)	Hooqqah stand and China bowl, vase and dish. A. 399-402	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
112	"	Portable planispheric Astrolabe, in 9 pieces A. 409, front	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
113	"	" " " " back	"
114	"	Fragment of a copper-plate charter of Chahada-Deva. A. 410	"
115	"	A Delhi miniature. A. 411.	"
116	"	Ditto ditto A. 412.	"
117	"	Jewellery used by Zinat Mahal, wife of Bahadur Shah II. A. 414	"
118	"	War-maces with disappearing blades	"
119	"	Battle-axes, hatchet and war-mace	"
120	"	Tool-chest	"
121	"	Large gun mounted on a carriage	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
122	"	Copy of Sadi's Gulistan written by Agha Mirza	"
123	"	Old hanging lamps	"
124	"	Sabres and Afghan knife with sheaths	"
125	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
126	"	Interior of Room C of the Delhi Darbar Loan Exhibition	"
127	"	Ditto ditto ditto from another side	"
128	"	Ditto Room A, east wing	"
129	"	Ditto Ditto west wing	"
130	"	Portrait of Irag, son of Faridun, a legendary hero of Persia. C. 1	"
131	"	" Afrasiab receiving the news of the death of Manucheher. C. 2	"
132	"	" Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud. C. 3	"
133	"	" Alexander the Great and Hazrat-Ali with his sons Hasan and Husain. C. 4-5	"
134	"	" Giyas-ud-din Balban. C. 6	"
135	"	" Chingiz Khan. C. 7	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
136	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Portrait of Sultan Usman, King of Bokhara. C. 8	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
137	"	" Firoz Shah Taghlaq. C. 9	"
138	"	" Amir Timour (Tamerlane). C. 10	"
139	"	" Mirza Miran Shah. C. 11	"
140	"	" Babar, Akbar and Jahangir. C. 12-4	"
141	"	" Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, and Bahadur Shah I. C. 15-7	"
142	"	" Sultan Abdullah of Golconda. C. 18	"
143	"	" Babar sitting in Darbar. C. 19	"
144	"	" " with a hawk. C. 20	"
145	"	" Islam Shah Suri, son of Sher Shah. C. 21	"
146	"	" Rajah Todar Mal. C. 22	"
147	"	" Humayun hunting. C. 23	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
148	"	" Mulla Do Piyazah and Darbar Khan, the celebrated wit and story-teller respectively, of Akbar's court. C. 24-5	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
149	"	" Akbar. C. 26	"
150	"	" Asaf Khan. C. 27	"
151	"	" A European soldier, perhaps of the suite of Sir Thomas Roe. C. 28.	"
152	"	" Jahangir. C. 29	"
153	"	" " C. 30	"
154	"	" Nur Jahan. C. 31	"
155	"	" Nawab Khalil Khan of Agra, a General in the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan. C. 32.	"
156	"	" Suleman Shikoh, eldest son of Dara Shikoh. C. 33	"
157	"	" Shah Jahan with his vizier Sad-ullah Khan and Ali Mardan Khan. C. 34	"
158	"	" Prince Dara Shikoh and the Emperor Shah Jahan with three of his sons, of whom Aurangzeb is encountering an infuriated elephant, the Maharajah Jai Singh I and Malabat Khan assisting. C. 35-6	"

P

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
182	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Portrait of Alamgir II. C. 60	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
183	"	" Mir Jumla and Ghazi-ud-din Khan. C. 61 and C. 63	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
184	"	" Nizam Ali Khan. C. 62	"
185	"	" Akbar II	"
186	"	" Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Chief of the Rohillas and some Rohilla officers. C. 65-6.	"
187	"	" Mirza Salim, son of Akbar II. C. 67	"
188	"	" a late Mughal prince. C. 68	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
189	"	Siege of Somnath by Mahmud of Ghazni. C. 69	"
190	"	Portrait of Raziyyah, Sultana of Delhi. C. 72	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
191	"	" Timur or Tamerlane. C. 73	"
192	"	" Timur and the Turkish Emperor Bayazid. C. 76	"
193	"	" Timur on a fighting elephant. C. 78	"
194	"	" Humayun, with elephant fight in the back- ground. C. 84	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
195	"	" Sher Shah. C. 85	"
196	"	" Akbar. C. 87	"
197	"	" " with a hawk. C. 88	"
198	"	" " " " C. 89	"
199	"	" " as a boy shooting with a bow. C. 90	"
200	"	The Holi festival in the seraglio of Akbar. C. 92	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
201	"	Portrait of Akbar as a boy getting water at a well while returning from the chase. C. 93	"
202	"	" Akbar at the end of a day's hunting. C. 94	"
203	"	" " " " " "	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
204	"	" Akbar with Biju Bawara, the singer and Swami Harnam Das. C. 95	"
205	"	" Akbar and Birbal. C. 96	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
206	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Portrait of the daughter of Rajah Bihari Mal of Amber (Jaipur). C. 97	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
207	"	" Jodh Bai, wife of Jahangir and mother of Shah Jahan. C. 98	"
208	"	" Sultan Danyal and his wife Janan Begam. C. 100	"
209	"	" Rajah Birbal. C. 101	"
210	"	" Abul Fazl. C. 102	"
211	"	" " C. 103	"
212	"	" Mirza Abd-ur-rahim Khan, Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan. C. 104	"
213	"	" Rajah Bir Singh Deo, the murderer of Abul Fazl. C. 105	"
214	"	" Tansen, the famous musician of Akbar's court. C. 106	"
215	"	" Jahangir and his ancestors. C. 115, front. .	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
216	"	" " " " " back .	"
217	"	" Nur Jahan. C. 120	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
218	"	" Ibrahim Adil Khan. C. 125a	"
219	"	" Shah Jahan. C. 132	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
220	"	" an unknown Governor of Kandahar in the time of Shah Jahan. C. 149	"
221	"	" Khan Dauran Khan Nasrat Jang, a very distinguished soldier in the time of Shah Jahan. C. 150	"
222	"	" Itmad-ud-daulah (Ghiyas Beg), father of Nur Jahan. C. 151	"
223	"	" Nawab Habsh Khan, an Abyssinian officer of the time of Shah Jahan. C. 153	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
224	"	" Aurangzeb. 156	"
225	"	" Aurangzeb as a young man. C. 160	"
226	"	" " C. 161, front	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
227	"	Petition of Abd-ur-rashid to Shah Jahan. C. 161, back	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
228	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Portrait of Aurangzeb as princee. C. 168 . . .	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
229	"	" Mirza Muizz who held important offices in the time of Aurangzeb. C. 171 . . .	"
230	"	" Bahadur Shah I. C. 174 . . .	"
231	"	" " with one of his nobles. C. 175 .	"
232	"	" Farrukh Siyar. C. 179 . . .	"
233	"	" " as princee. C. 180 . .	"
234	"	" the daughter of Maharajah Ajit Singh of Jodhpur, wife of Farrukh Siyar. C. 184 .	"
235	"	" Rafi-ud-daragat, Moghal Emperor (1719). C. 185 . . .	"
236	"	" C. 186 . . " . . " . .	"
237	"	" C. 187 . . " . . " . .	"
238	"	" Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah. C. 201 . . .	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
239	"	A State procession of Akbar II (in three portions). C. 222	"
240	"	" " " " " .	"
241	"	Portrait of an unknown princess of the Mughal times. C. 274	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
242	"	" two ladies sitting in sorrowful mood. C. 279 .	"
243	"	" an unknown princess of the Mughal period. C. 281 . . .	"
244	"	" Abul Hasan, Tana Shah of Goleonda. C. 292 . . .	"
245	"	" Nizam-ud-din Auliya, a Sufi saint. C. 297 .	"
246	"	A Bhil Rajah and his wife hunting. C. 298 . .	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
247	"	Portrait of Nawab Baga-ullah, having a wound dressed. C. 305 . . .	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
248	"	" an unknown Indian gentleman, possibly Rajah Rani Mohan Roy. C. 307 . . .	"
249	"	" two unknown chiefs. C. 308 . . .	"
250	"	" perhaps, Mirzah Jawan Bakht, son of Shah Alam. C. 309 . . .	"

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
251	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Portrait of an unknown Hindu Chief. C. 311 . . .	6½ × 4¾
252	"	" a group of Europeans. C. 312 . . .	8½ × 6½
253	"	Siyurightamish, a Moghul prince of the House of Timur. C. 353 . . .	6½ × 4¾
254	"	Aurangzeb in Darbar. C. 355 . . .	8½ × 6½
255	"	" " " C. 356 . . .	"
256	"	" lion-hunting. C. 357 . . .	"
257	"	Asalat Khan. C. 358 . . .	"
258	"	" " " C. 358 A. . . .	"
259	"	Jafar Khan, Governor of the Punjab, etc., in the time of Shah Jahan. C. 359 . . .	"
260	"	Luhrasp Khan, son of Mahabat Khan. C. 360 .	"
261	"	Tarbiyat Khan. C. 361	"
262	"	The famous lovers of the east. C. 362	"
263	"	Portrait of Surat Bija. C. 363	"
264	"	Scenes from the Ramayana and Srimad-Bhagavata. C. 364	"
265	"	The wedding of Rama. C. 374	"
266	"	The tomb of Tughlaq Shah. C. 376	"
267	"	Salimgarh and the Nigambod Ghat. C. 398 . . .	"
268	"	A belfry of the Mughal period. C. 410	"
269	"	Portrait of Mahabat Khan. C. 511	"
270	"	" Bakar Khan, Governor of Multan in the time of Shah Jahan. C. 512	"
271	"	" Shahr-yar and Sultan Muhammad, son of Aurangzeb. C. 513 and C. 517 . . .	"
272	"	" Iradat Khan and Tirandaz Khan. C. 514-16, front	"
273	"	" " " " " " back	"
274	"	" the Turkish ambassador to the Court of Shah Jahan. C. 519	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
275	Delhi Museum (Darbar Loan Exhibition).	Portrait of Shah Jahan. C. 520	8½ × 6½
276	"	" Dara Shikoh. C. 521	"
277	"	" Saif Khan and Islam Khan. C. 522-23	"
278	"	A scene in the seraglio. C. 524	"
279	"	Portrait of Sultan Muhammad and Ali Mardan Khan. C. 518 and C. 525	"
280	"	" Darab Khan. C. 526	"
281	"	" Mukarram Khan, an officer of the time of Jahangir. C. 527	"
282	"	" Mukarram Khan Safawi, an officer of the time of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. C. 528	"
283	"	" Iftikhar Khan, nephew of Mahabat Khan. C. 529	"
284	"	" "as a youth." C. 530 "	"
285	"	" Mirza Nanzar, an Officer under Shah Jahan C. 531	"
286	"	" Sad-ullah Khan, Vizier of Shah Jahan. C. 532	"
287	"	A hunting scene	"
288	Sarnath Museum.	General view of the museum, from west	"
289	"	Lion capital of the Asoka pillar	"
290	"	Interior view of big hall, from north	"
291	"	Interior view of big hall, from north (duplicate)	"
292	"	Interior view of south wing, from north	"
293-294	"	" " " (side view)	"
295	Belkhara . . .	Inscribed pillar fixed in a field	"
296	Bhuvaneswar . .	Yamesvara temple, from south-west	6½ × 4¾
297	"	" " from north-west	"
298	"	View of temples south of Bindusarovar	"
299	"	" " north of "	"
300	"	Sculptured panel on the north face of the shrine of Chitre- svara	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
301	Udayagiri.	General view of Patalpuri cave, from west	6½ × 4½
302	Madras Museum.	Statue of Siva standing	"
303	"	Statue of Naga	"
304	"	Statue of Vishnu standing	"
305	"	Image of Devi	"
306	"	" "	"
307-309	"	Sculptured medallions of the Amaravati railing	"
310	"	Sculptured panel from a <i>stupa</i>	"
311	"	Buddhist stone sculpture from Ceylon, in the possession of His Excellency Lord Carmichael	"
312	"	" " " " " (duplicate)	"
313	"	Bronze temple bell-hanger from Ceylon, in the possession of His Excellency Lord Carmichael	"
314	"	Bronze temple bell-hanger from Ceylon (duplicate)	"
315	Indian Museum .	Kama with Rati and Trisha. 3812	"
316	"	Yasoda with infant Krishna. Cr. 1	"
317	"	Buddhist sculptures from Sarnath	"
318	"	Fragmentary coping stone of the Bharhut railing	"
319	"	Image of Mahishamardini from Hyderabad	"
320	"	Image of Durga. 3913	"
321	"	Fragmentary coping stone of the Bharhut railing, representing a gambling scene. 98	"
322	"	Image of Mahishamardini from Sunderbans. Sn. 2	"
323	"	Interior view of the Gandhara room	"
324	"	Interior view of the Buddhist statues of the Gupta Gallery	"
325	"	" " " " (from another side)	"
328	"	Interior view of the Inscription room	"
329	"	Sculptured medallion of the Bharhut railing. P. 9	8½ × 6½
330	"	Pillar of the Bharhut railing representing the Naga king Chakravaka. P. 1	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
331	Indian Museum .	Pillar of the Bharhut railing representing the Yaksha Virudhaka. P. 1	8½ × 6½
332	"	Pillar of the Bharhut railing representing the Yaksha Kupika. P. 5.	"
333	"	Pillar of the Bharhut railing representing the Yakshini Chanda. P. 5	"
334	"	Pillar of the Bharhut railing representing the Yaksha Gangita. P. 1	"
335	"	Pillar of the Bharhut railing representing a Yaksha. P. 16	"
336	"	Fragment of sculptured Gandhara frieze. G. 60 . . .	"
337	"	" " " " 2377 . . .	"
338	"	Sculpture fragment representing the birth of Kanthaka .	"
339-340	"	Fragments of sculptured Gandhara frieze. 5130 . . .	"
341	"	Sculptured railing pillar from Mathura	"
342	"	Sculptured railing pillar from Mathura representing the Valahassa Jataka	"
343	"	Portion of the Valahassa Jataka	"
344	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
345	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
346	"	Railing pillar from Mathura representing the Sibi Jataka .	"
347	"	Portion of ditto ditto ditto ditto .	"
348	"	Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto .	"
349	"	Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto .	"
350	"	Buddhist brass image from Tibet	"
351	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
352	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
353	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
354	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
355	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
356	"	Ditto ditto ditto	"
357	Bakhra .	Stone pillar with lion capital, east face	"
358	"	Ditto ditto ditto (duplicate)	"

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
359	Madras	Portuguese inscription from Mylapore	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
360	Agra Fort	Khass Mahall, from west	10×12
361	„	Diwan-i-amin, from south-west	„
362	Agra . .	Taj Mahall, from north-west	„
363	„	Ditto from south	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
364	„	Ditto back view	„
365	„	Ditto south gateway	„
366	„	Itmad-ud-daula, front view	„
367	„	Ditto - from east	„
368	„	Ditto from south-east	„
369	Sikandarah	Tomb of Akbar, front view	„
370	„	Ditto side view	„
371	„	Baradari of Sikandar Lodi	„
372	Aligarh	<i>Farman</i> of the Mughal period	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
373	„	Ditto ditto	„
374	„	Ditto ditto	„
375	Mandalay	Burmese Jewel case, top	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
376	„	Ditto ditto front	„

APPENDIX E.

Annual Report of the Indian Museum, Archaeological Section, 1911-12.

Establishment.—At the beginning of the year the establishment in the Archaeological Section consisted of the following :—

- (1) Assistant to the Director General of Archaeology (in charge of the Section).
- (2) One Gallery Assistant on R75-5-100, whose services were transferred by the Trustees.
- (3) One markman on R20-0-0.
- (4) Two chaprasis on R9-0-0 each.
- (5) One farash, on R9-0-0, appointed temporarily in December 1910.

This staff was further increased by the temporary appointment of a clerk on R35-0-0 per mensem. The first incumbent of this post, Babu Ramesh Chundra Chatterji, served from the 22nd April, 1911, to the 1st June, when he left to join another appointment. In succession to him, Babu Bhudeb Chandra Mukerji was appointed on the 1st June, and has continued in the post since that date.

2. Several of these appointments were of a temporary nature only, but in March, 1912, sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the creation of the following permanent posts :—

- (1) One clerk on R50.
- (2) One markman on R20.
- (3) One duffry on R12.
- (4) Two chaprasis on R9 each.
- (5) One farash on R9.

This establishment does not include the Gallery Assistant who was loaned to the Section by the Trustees.

The change from a temporary to a permanent footing did not involve any changes in the personnel, beyond the appointment of a duffry—an addition to the staff which was particularly welcome as the absence of one had caused no little inconvenience in the Section.

3. *Leave.*—(1) Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, in the capacity of Officiating Director General, held charge of the Archaeological Section from the beginning of the year until February 10th, 1912, during my absence on furlough.

(2) Pandit Binod Bihari Bidyavinode, the Gallery Assistant, was absent on privilege leave from the 1st March to the 31st May, 1911, and again for fifteen days from the first to the 15th January 1912. During the first of these periods Babu Ram Kamal Sinha was appointed to act for him on a salary of R50 per mensem.

(3) The Assistant in charge of the Section was absent on privilege leave for 40 days from the 23rd May to the 2nd July, 1911, Pandit Bidyavinode holding charge until the 26th June and Pandit Daya Ram Sahni during the remaining period.

4. *Accommodation.*—The Archaeological Section has been and indeed still is, greatly hampered and inconvenienced by the lack of adequate accommodation for its collections and its officers. At the time of the formation of the Indian Museum in 1876, Dr. John Anderson set aside four galleries for the exhibition of archaeological specimens, and until very recently these galleries have constituted the whole exhibition area for the Section, no provision whatever having been made during the thirty-five years that have since elapsed, for its further growth and development. These conditions it was proposed to improve by the erection of the new wing, which the Archaeological Section was to share with the Arts Section. But, though the new wing has been completed, there is little prospect, so far as Archaeology is concerned, of its being utilized for some time to come for the purposes for which it was originally destined. For, the main hall on the ground floor, which was to house the bulk of the antiquarian collections, has had to be temporarily sacrificed to provide accommodation for

the Victoria Memorial Collection, and only the two small suspended galleries and a mezzanine room at the end of the hall, which is intended for the reception of the coins and gems, have been reserved for my Department. It is not known when the main hall is likely to be set free by the removal of the Victoria Memorial Collections, but it appears probable that it will not be for several years yet. In the meantime, it will yield the most profitable results if the archaeological staff devotes its time and energies mainly to the collections in the galleries and to the arrangement and cataloguing of the gems and coins which have so long been inaccessible to students.

5. As regards office accommodation for the officer-in-charge and his staff, the congestion that has prevailed may be gauged in some measure from the fact that when the Officiating Director General came to Calcutta in November 1911, he had to be accommodated at first in an apartment over the offices of the Trustees, and that when, at the end of a month, this apartment was required by the Zoological Section, an appeal for accommodation had to be made to the Director of the Geological Survey. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. H. Hayden, C.I.E., one of the Geological rooms was lent to Dr. Vogel until the end of the year. But, while it is a pleasure to record our indebtedness to Mr. Hayden for his generous assistance, it is manifest that the Archaeological Section has been greatly inconvenienced owing to overcrowding, and that the situation has been anything but conducive to systematic work. It is hoped, however, that the difficulties which it has lately experienced will be satisfactorily removed when the office rooms on the second floor of the new wing are made available, as they will be, as soon as the partitions to divide them have been completed.

6. *Furnishing of new office rooms.*—Thanks to a grant made by the Government of India at the close of the year under review, the furniture for these rooms has already been provided, and as soon, therefore, as the structural additions have been made, it will be possible to enter at once into occupation of them.

7. *Financial.*—The income of the Archaeological Section is drawn from three sources :—
(a) From the Trustees of the Museum, who allot a certain proportion of their General fund to this Department; (b) from the Director General of Archaeology, through whom provision is made for most of the normal expenditure in the Museum; and (c) from Imperial grants given for special purposes. During the early part of past year, the Officiating Director General was somewhat awkwardly placed owing to no separate provision having been made in his budget, with the result that he found himself without funds for the ordinary current expenses of the Section. Fortunately, however, he was able to meet the establishment and contingent charges from a sum of Rs. 2,325-0-0 received from the Trustees, although this particular allotment had been given expressly for the pay of the Gallery Assistant and for the purchase of antiquities. Later on in the year, the Government of India sanctioned two special grants, the first for a sum of Rs. 2,884-15-6 to meet the expenditure incurred between December 1st 1910 (the date on which the Director General took over charge) and the 31st March 1911; and, secondly, for a sum of Rs. 902-0-0 for the pay of the temporary establishment and Rs. 1,500-0-0 for contingencies. Thus the difficulty experienced in meeting these charges was at length surmounted, and Dr. Vogel was enabled to adjust the accounts of the money received from the Trustees. It was found, however, that the sum of Rs. 1,500-0-0, sanctioned in October for normal contingent expenditure, was insufficient for the needs of the section, and, accordingly, an additional sum of Rs. 3,000-0-0 was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1912, and this amount was made to last, though with some difficulty, be it said, until the close of the year.

Thus the various grants for normal expenditure (including that of the previous year, which had not already been met) were as follows :—

From the Trustees.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For the pay of the Gallery Assistant . . .	1,125	0	0
(2) For the purchase of antiquities . . .	1,200	0	0

From the Government of India.

(3) To meet expenditure outstanding since 1910	.	2,884	15	0
(4) For the pay of the temporary establishment	.	902	0	0
(5) For contingencies	.	1,500	0	0
(6) Supplementary grant for contingencies	.	3,000	0	0
Total		.	10,611	15 6

Special grants.—In addition to the above, two special grants for non-recurring expenditure were received from the Government of India. One of these was for a sum of Rs. 11,000-0-0 for defraying the extra expenditure incurred on preparing the two new galleries for the visit of Their Majesties to the Museum. This amount was utilised for the purchase of 49 glass cases and the arrangement of specimens in them

The other grant was for a sum of Rs. 11,839-8-0 which was sanctioned in March 1912, and part of which was expended before the end of the year on furniture and fittings for the office and the coin room, while part was carried over to the next financial year for the preservation of the Bharabat Stupa.

Library.—About 450 books on Archæology were transferred from the Library of the Zoological and Anthropological Section to the Library of the Archæological Section, and nearly a hundred books and periodicals were added to the collection during the year, through the medium of exchange and donations. But, in the absence of funds for the purpose, no purchases were made.

Collection of Photographic Prints.—In 1905, an arrangement was made with the Museum Trustees by which the large collection of photographic negatives taken by the Archæological Department and stored at that time in the Indian Museum was transferred to the Office of the Director General of Archæology at Simla, and in their place a set of prints, mounted conveniently in volumes, was provided for purposes of reference in the Museum. At the same time, it was agreed that the Archæological Department should keep the collection up to date by supplying from year to year a series of the photographs taken in its various local circles. This has been regularly done, the original collection being augmented by some six thousand prints. Unfortunately, these additional photos, instead of being systematically mounted in volumes and thus effectually preserved and made accessible to students, were left lying in a neglected condition, and, when my Department took over the Archæological Section, it was found that some of them were missing, while others had deteriorated or been damaged. In these circumstances, Dr. Vogel twice deputed a member of the Director General's staff to help in the work of arranging these valuable records, namely, from December 1910 until May 1911, and again from October 1911 until the close of the financial year. Mr. Beglar, the photographer deputed, succeeded during these two periods in cleaning and mounting in albums some six thousand photographs and in adding the titles to about two-thirds of this number. It is hoped that by the end of the year 1912-13 the whole collection will have been brought up to date.

Arrangement of exhibits in the new galleries.—In preparation for the anticipated visit of Their Imperial Majesties, forty-nine glass cases were, as stated above, purchased and placed in the new galleries, and, from the middle of November onwards, the Section was busily occupied in opening out new collections and arranging them for exhibition. In this work the regular museum staff was supplemented by several members of the Director General's office—namely, Pandit V. Natesa Aiyar, whose assistance proved especially valuable; Babu Sohan Lal, Head Draftsman; Munshi Ghulam Qadir and Mr. Beglar, Photographers. Babu B. C. Mukerji, clerk of the Archæological Section, also assisted in the work at spare times, while for the classification and arrangement of the stone and copper implements my thanks are due to professor Hem Chandra Das Gupta, M.A., F.G.S., of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Visit of His Imperial Majesty.—His Majesty the King, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, visited the Museum on January 4th, 1912.

and was conducted through the Indo-Greek Court and the Asoka Gallery by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel. The collections of Græco-Buddhist sculptures from Gandhara, the railing of the Bharabat *Stupa* from Central India and the Buddhist reliefs from Piprahwa attracted especial attention from His Majesty.

New accessions.—The principal additions made during the year to the collections in the public galleries were as follows :—

- (a) From the ancient site of Bhita in the Allahabad District, excavated and presented by the Director General of Archaeology :—

Terra cottas	.	.	1142 (N. S. 79-1220).
Stone objects	.	.	93 (N. S. 1221-1313).
Metal „	.	.	230 (N. S. 1314-1443).
Clay sealings	.	.	175 (N. S. 1444-1618).
Miscellaneous	.	.	50 (N. S. 1619-1668).

- (b) From Central Asia, collected by Sir Aurel Stein during his first expedition, and presented by the Government of Bengal :—

393 Miscellaneous Exhibits (N. S. 1669-2061).

- (c) From Western Tibet, collected by Dr. A. H. Francke and presented by the Director General of Archaeology :—

78 Miscellaneous Exhibits (N. S. 2086-2163), including one exhibit given by the Rev. H. Hettasch.

- (d) From Maldah District :—

44 enamelled tiles and bricks, collected by the Assistant in charge of this Section (N. S. 2164-2207).

- (e) From Rajagriha, acquired by the Assistant in charge, Image of Padmapani, dedicated in the 42nd year of Ramapaladeva of the Pala Dynasty (N. S. 76).

- (f) From Bhuvaneshvar, forwarded by the Collector of Puri at the instance of the Director General. Eight stone images. (N. S. 2062-69.)

- (g) From the Dinajpur District, Eastern Bengal, acquired by Pandit Natesa Aiyar, Excavation Assistant to the Director General. Three stone images. (N. S. 2245-47.)

- (h) From Jamalpur. Presented by the Young Men's Christian Association at the instance of Dr. D. B. Spooner. Image of Vishnu. (N. S. 2085).

- (i) 15 stone sculptures received from the Bengal Asiatic Society, to whom they had been presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

- (j) Gold ornament, purchased and presented to the Government of India by Babu Mrityunjay Rai Chaudhari of Northern Bengal. (N. S. 78.)

Purchases.—In addition to the above, the following purchases were made by the officiating Director-General :—

- (a) 21 Tibetan and Nepalese images from the Darjeeling District.

- (b) 3 pillars with bas-reliefs and short inscriptions of the 5th or 6th century A.D.

- (c) 19 enamelled tiles from a ruin near Meshed.

- (d) 1 Tibetan painting from Sikkim.

The following were purchased out of funds provided by the Trustees :—

- 9 Tibetan paintings.

Numismatics.—Altogether 300 coins were added to the cabinet during the year, namely, 22 gold, 231 silver and 47 copper. Presentations of Treasure Trove Coins were received from the Darbars of Mysore, Gwalior and Pathari, and from the Local Governments of the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Rev. Father H. Hosten, S. J., of the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, presented 28 copper coins of the Sharqi Dynasty of Jaunpur, collected by him in Chota-Nagpur.

One coin of (Hermaios) was purchased by the Trustees and five by the Director General, *viz.* :—
1 gold of Kaphises II; 2 silver of Philoxenos and Amyntas; and 2 copper of Eukratides.

Below is given a classified list of the coins added to the cabinet during the year :—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Indo-Greek . . . . .	...	2	2
Indo-Seythian	1	...	...
South Indian	21	...	...
Sultans of Delhi . . . . .	...	1	14
Do. Bengal . . . . .	...	12	28
Do. Jaunpur . . . . .	...	...	28
Do. Malwa . . . . .	...	11	...
Do. Gujrat . . . . .	...	4	...
Mughal . . . . .	...	168	3
Native States . . . . .	...	29	...
East India Company . . . . .	...	2	...
Shah of Persia . . . . .	...	2	...
TOTAL	22	231	47

Publications.—The Supplementary Catalogue of the Archaeological Section prepared by the late Dr. T. Bloch, Ph.D., was published during the year and issued to a limited number of libraries and Societies.

I am indebted to Mr. Rakhaldas Banerji, the Assistant Officer-in-charge at the museum, for the details contained in this report.

List of Public Institutions, Libraries, etc., to which copies of Archaeological Survey Reports are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
 Birmingham University Library.
 Bendall Library, Cambridge.
 Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 National Library of Ireland, Leinster House,
 Kildare Street, Dublin.
 Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street,
 Dublin.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 University Library, Edinburgh.
 Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National
 Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edin-
 burgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 British Museum Library, Great Russell Street,
 Bloomsbury, London, W. C.
 Folklore Society, 11, Old Square Lincoln's Inn,
 London, W.C.
 India Office Library, London, S.W.
 Imperial Institute, London.
 Library of the Oriental Department of the
 British Museum, London, W.C.

London Library, St. James Square, London,
 S.W.
 London University Library, Imperial Institute,
 London, S.W.
 National Art Library, South Kensington
 Museum, London.
 Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House,
 Piccadilly, London, W.
 Royal Anthropological Institute of Great
 Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street,
 London, W.C.
 Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street,
 London, W.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland
 Avenue, London, W.C.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit
 Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
 London, W.
 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington
 House, Piccadilly, London, W.
 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,
 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London,
 W.C.
 Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies,
 London.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 Indian Institute, Oxford.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Bibliothèque J. Doucet, 19, Rue Spontine in
 Paris.
 Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale
 Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
 The Ecole spéciale des Langues Orientales,
 Vivantes, Paris.
 Institut de France, Paris.

Institut Ethnographique International de Paris,
 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.
 Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte,
 Paris.
 Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
 University of Lyons.

GERMANY.

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.
 Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wiss-
 enschaften, Berlin.
 Royal Library, Berlin.

Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu
 Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.
 Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen
 Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale) Germany.
 Royal Library, Munich, Bavaria.

AUSTRIA.

Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

| Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

ITALY.

R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Centrale di Firenze,
Italy.
Società Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
British School at Rome, Palazza Odescalchi,
Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Rome.

HOLLAND.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen
te Amsterdam, Holland.

Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië,
The Hague, Holland.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

DENMARK.

National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELGIUM.

Academie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.

SWEDEN.

University Library, Upsala.

NORWAY.

University Library, Christiana.

GREECE.

British School at Athens, Greece.

La Société Archeologique d'Athènes, Athens.

JAPAN.

President, Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio.

CHINA.

North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

AMERICA.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago,
U. S. A.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street,
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

American Philosophical Society, 104, South
Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

Free Library of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.,
U. S. A.

SIAM.

Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.

Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western
Australia.

Literary and Historical Society, Quebec,
Canada.

University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.

Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society,
Singapore

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.	L'Ecole Française d'Extreme Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China.
L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.	Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.	

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Department of Education Library, Delhi.	Central Library, Army Headquarters, Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

The Government College, Kumbakonam.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
Christian College Library, Madras.	The Sanskrit College, Mylapore.
Government Central Museum, Madras.	The Government College, Rajahmundry.
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	The Teacher's College, Saidapet, Chingleput District.
Presidency College, Madras.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Public Library, Madras.	S. P. G. College, „
School of Art, Madras.	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.	The Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi.
University Library, Madras.	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	

BOMBAY.

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	School of Art, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.	University Library, Bombay.
Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Wilson College, Bombay.
Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	The College of Science, Poona.
St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	Deccan College, Poona.
Secretariat Library, Bombay.	Fergusson College, Poona.

BENGAL.

Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.	Chaitanya Library, 4-1, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
Barisal Public Library, Barisal.	Church Mission Society, Calcutta.
Burdwan Raj Public Library, Burdwan.	Economic Museum, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	Editor, Bengal Past and Present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.
Bangabasi College, Calcutta.	Goethals' Indian Library, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.	Government School of Art, Calcutta.
Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Sabha, Calcutta.	Library of the United Service Club, Calcutta.
Bethune College, Calcutta.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.
Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta.	Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.
Calcutta University Institute, College Square, Calcutta.	

BENGAL—contd.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.	Beer Chandra Public Library at Comilla.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	Dacca College.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	Northbrook Hall Library, Dacca.
Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.	Provincial Library, Dacca.
Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	Krishnagar College, Krishnagar.
University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	Daulatpur Hindu Academy, Khulna.
Hoogly College, Chinsura.	Midnapur College, Midnapore.
Chittagong College.	Narail Victoria College, Narail.
	Rajshahi College, Rajshahi.
	"Varendra Research Society," Rajshahi.
	Serampore College, Serampore.
	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Bihar National College, Bankipore.	Patna College, Bankipore.
Bihar and Orissa Secretariat Library.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Bihar School of Engineering, Bankipore.	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra College, Agra.	University Library, Allahabad.
Palace Library of the Most Revd. the Archbishop at Agra.	Carmichael Library, Benares.
St. John's College, Agra.	Central Hindu College, Benares.
Lyall Library, Aligarh.	Queen's College, Benares.
M. A. O. College Library, Aligarh.	Sanskrit College, Benares.
Christian College, Allahabad.	Christ's Church College, Cawnpore.
Muir Central College, Allahabad.	Fyzabad Museum, Fyzabad.
Panini Office, Allahabad.	Canning College, Lucknow.
Public Library, Allahabad.	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.	Public Library, Lucknow.
	Lyall Library, Meerut.
	Archæological Museum, Muttra.

Thomason College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Khalsa College, Amritsar.	Islamia College, Lahore.
Aitchison College, Lahore.	Museum Library, Lahore.
Central Training College, Lahore.	Punjab Historical Society, Lahore.
Dyal Singh College, Lahore.	Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Forman Christian College, Lahore.	University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.	

DELHI.

The Museum of Archæology, Delhi.	Public Library, Delhi.
St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Peshawar Museum, Peshawar

| Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Victoria Memorial Library, Bassein.

Myanma Awba Club, Kyaiklat, Pyapon District.

Mandalay Public Library, Mandalay.

Buddhist Library, Nathinggyaung, Bassein District.

Buddhist Propaganda Society, Pegu.

Young Men's Buddhist Association, Pegu.

Baptist College, Rangoon.

Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.

Burma Research Society, Rangoon.

Cedi Yengana Association Library, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.

Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

Rangoon College, Rangoon.

Rangoon Literary Society, Rangoon.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

Soolay Pagoda Library, Rangoon.

Teachers' Institute, Rangoon.

Young Men's Buddhist Association, Rangoon.

Office of Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.

ASSAM.

Cotton Library, Dhubri.

Cotton College, Gauhati.

Curzon Hall Library, Gauhati.

Government Library, Shillong.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

Victoria Jubilee Library, Tezpur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Public Library of Amraoti Town.

High School Committee, Balaghat.

Government College, Jubbulpore.

Training College, Jubbulpore.

Jagannath High School, Mandla.

Hislop College, Nagpur.

Morris College, Nagpur.

Museum Library, Nagpur.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Victoria Technical Institute Library, Nagpur.

Public Library, Saugor.

Victoria Library, Seoni.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

(3) NATIVE STATES.

Mysore.

Central College, Bangalore.

| Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

Office of the Public Works Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

College Library, Ajmer.
Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

| Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent.
to the Governor-General, Ajmere.

Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

| Baroda Museum.

Kathiawar.

Sir Bhagwatsingji Library, Gondal (Kathiawar). | Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot.

Travancore.

Travancore Durbar Library.

Gwalior.

Gwalior Durbar Library.

Chamba.

Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.



